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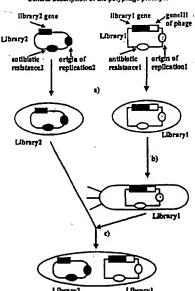
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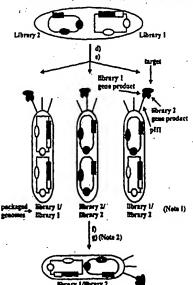
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General description of the polyphage principle



General description of the polyphage principle (cont.)



(57) Abstract

The present invention relates to methods for the identification of nucleic acid sequences encoding members of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex by screening for polyphage particles. Furthermore, the invention relates to products and uses thereof for the identification of nucleic acid sequences in accordance with the present invention.

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NOVEL METHOD AND PHAGE FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCES ENCODING MEMBERS OF A MULTIMERIC (POLY)PEPTIDE COMPLEX

The present invention relates to methods for the identification of nucleic acid sequences encoding members of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex by screening for polyphage particles. Furthermore, the invention relates to products and uses thereof for the identification of nucleic acid sequences in accordance with the present invention.

Since its first conception by Ladner in 1988 (WO88/06630), the principle of displaying repertoires of proteins on the surface of phage has experienced a dramatic progress and has resulted in substantial achievements. Initially proposed as display of single-chain Fv (scFv) fragments, the method has been expanded to the display of bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor (BPTI) (WO90/02809), human growth hormone (WO92/09690), and of various other proteins including the display of multimeric proteins such as Fab fragments (WO91/17271; WO92/01047).

A Fab fragment consists of a light chain comprising a variable and a constant domain (VL-CL) non-covalently binding to a heavy chain comprising a variable and constant domain (VH-CH1). In Fab display one of the chains is fused to a phage coat protein, and thereby displayed on the phage surface, and the second is expressed in free form, and on contact of both chains, the Fab assembles on the phage surface.

Various formats have been developed to construct and screen Fab phage-display libraries. In its simplest form, just one repertoire, e. g. of heavy chains, is encoded on the phage or phagemid vector. A corresponding light chain, or a repertoire of light chains, is expressed separately. The Fab fragments assemble either inside a host cell, if the light chain is co-expressed from a plasmid, or outside the cell in the medium, if a collection of secreted phage particles each displaying a heavy chain is contacted with the light chain(s) expressed from a different host cell. By screening such Fab libraries, just the information about the heavy chain encoded on the phage or phagemid vector is retrievable, since that vector is packaged in the phage particle. By reverting the format and displaying a library of light chains, and

assembling Fab fragments by co-expressing or adding one or more of the heavy chains identified in the first round, corresponding light chain-heavy chain pairs can be identified.

To avoid that multi-step procedure, both repertoires may be cloned into one phage or phagemid vector, one chain expressible as a fusion with at least part of a phage coat protein, the second expressible in free form. After selection, the phage particle will contain the sequence information about both chains of the selected Fab fragments. The disadvantage of such a format is that the overall complexity of the library is limited by transformation efficiency. Therefore, the library size will usually not exceed 10¹⁰ members.

For various applications, a library size of up to 10¹⁴ would be advantageous. Therefore, methods of using site-specific recombination, either based on the Cre/lox system (WO92/20791) or on the attλ system (WO 95/21914) have been proposed. Therein, two collection of vectors are sequentially introduced into host cells. By providing the appropriate recombination sites on the individual vectors, recombination between the vectors can be achieved by action of an appropriate recombinase or integrase, achieving a combinatorial library, the overall library size being the product of the sizes of the two individual collections. The disadvantages of the Cre/lox system are that the recombination event is not very efficient, it leads to different products and is reversible. The attλ system leads to a defined product, however, it creates one very large plasmid which has a negative impact on the production of phages. Furthermore, the action of recombinase or integrase most likely leads to undesired recombination events.

Thus, the technical problem underlying the present invention is to develop a simple, reliable system which enables the simultaneous identification of members of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex, such as the identification of heavy and light chain of a Fab fragment, in phage display systems.

The solution to this technical problem is achieved by providing the embodiments characterized in the claims. Accordingly, the present invention allows to easily create and screen large libraries of multimeric (poly)peptide complexes for properties such as binding to a target, as in the case of screening Fab fragment libraries, or such as enzymatic activity, as in the case of libraries of multimeric enzymes. The technical approach of the present invention, i.e. the retrieval of information about two members of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex

encoded on two different vectors without requiring a recombination event, is neither provided nor suggested by the prior art.

Accordingly, the present invention relates to a method for identifying a combination of nucleic acid sequences encoding two members of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex with a predetermined property, said combination being contained in a combinatorial library of phage particles displaying a multitude of multimeric (poly)peptides complexes, said method being characterized by screening or selecting for polyphage particles that contain said combination.

Surprisingly, it has been achieved by the present invention that the phenomenon of polyphages can be used to co-package the genetic information of two or more members of multimeric (poly)peptide complexes in a phage display system. The occurrence of polyphage particles has been observed 30 years ago (Salivar et al., Virology 32 (1967) 41-51), where it was described that approximately 5% of a phage population form particles which are longer than unit length and which contain two or more copies of phage genomic DNA. They occur naturally when a newly forming phage coat encapsulates two or more single-stranded DNA molecules. In specific cases, it has been seen that co-packaging of phage and phagemids or single-stranded plasmid vectors takes place as well (Russel and Model, J. Virol. 63 (1989) 3284-3295). Despite of occasional scientific articles about the morphogenesis of polyphage particles, a practical application has never been discussed or even been mentioned. In WO92/20791 in example 26, a model experiment for a combinatorial Fab display library expressed from separate vectors is presented. However, there is only a screening process for either of the two vectors described. Thus, the prior art teaches away from screening for the simultaneous presence of two vectors in a polyphage particle.

In the context of the present invention, the term "multimeric (poly)peptide complex" refers to a situation where two or more (poly)peptide(s) or protein(s), the "members" of said multimeric complex, can interact to form a complex. The interaction between the individual members will usually be non-covalent, but may be covalent, when post-translational modification such as the formation of disulphide-bonds between any two members occurs. Examples for "multimeric (poly)peptide complexes" comprise structures such as fragments derived from immunoglobulins (e. g. Fv, disulphide-linked Fv (dsFv), Fab fragments), fragments derived from other members of the immunoglobulin superfamily (e.g. α,β -

heterodimer of the T-cell receptor), and fragments derived from homo-or heterodimeric receptors or enzymes. In phage display, one of said members is fused to at least part of a phage coat protein, whereby that member is displayed on, and assembly of the multimeric complex takes place at, the phage surface. A "combinatorial phage library" is produced by randomizing at least two members of said multimeric (poly)peptide complex at least partially on the genetic level to create two libraries of genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences in appropriate vectors, by combining the libraries in appropriate host cells and by achieving coexpression of said at least two libraries in a way that a library of phage particles is produced wherein each particle displays one of the possible combinations out of the two libraries.

By screening such a combinatorial phage library displaying multimeric (poly)peptide complexes for a predetermined property, a collection of phage particles will be identified. Partially, these particles will just contain the genetic information of one of the members of the multimeric complex. The inventive principle of the present invention is the screening step for polyphage particles containing the genetic information of a combination of library members.

Furthermore, the present invention relates to a method for identifying a combination of nucleic acid sequences encoding two members of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex with a predetermined property, said combination being contained in a combinatorial library of phage particles displaying a multitude of multimeric (poly)peptides complexes, comprising the steps of

- (a) providing a first library of recombinant vector molecules containing genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences, each encoding a fusion protein of a first member of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex fused to at least part of a phage coat protein, said fusion protein thereby being able to be directed to, and displayed at, the phage surface, wherein said vector molecules are able to be packaged in a phage particle and carry or encode a first selectable and/or screenable property;
- (b) providing a second library of recombinant vector molecules containing genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences, each encoding a second member of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex, wherein the vector molecules of said second library are able to be packaged in a phage particle and carry

- or encode a second selectable and/or screenable property different from said first property;
- (c) optionally, providing nucleic acid sequences encoding further members of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex;
- (d) expressing members of said libraries of recombinant vectors mentioned in steps (a),
 (b), and optionally nucleic acid sequences mentioned in step (c), in appropriate host cells under appropriate conditions, so that a combinatorial library of phage particles each displaying a multimeric (poly)peptide complex is produced;
- (e) identifying in said library of phage particles a collection of phages displaying multimeric (poly)peptide complexes having said predetermined property;
- (f) identifying in said collection polyphage particles simultaneously containing recombinant vector molecules encoding a first and a second member of said multimeric (poly)peptide complex by screening or selecting for the simultaneous presence or generation of said first and second selectable and/or screenable property;
- (g) optionally, carrying out further screening and/or selection steps or repeating steps (a) to (f);
- (h) identifying said combination of nucleic acid sequences.

Optionally, further members of said multimeric complex may be provided in the case of ternary, quaternary or higher (poly)peptide complexes. These further members may, for example, be co-expressed from one of the phage or phagemid vectors or from a separate vector such as a plasmid. Even libraries of such further members could be employed in which case further screenable or selectable properties would have to be introduced on the corresponding vectors. Alternatively, such further libraries could be contained in said first of second libraries of recombinant vector molecules. In another option, further screening and/or selection steps or a repetition of the individual steps can be carried out, to optimize the result of obtaining and identifying said nucleic acid sequences.

Furthermore, the present invention relates to a method for identifying a combination of nucleic acid sequences encoding two members of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex with a predetermined property, said combination being contained in a combinatorial library of phage particles displaying a multitude of multimeric (poly)peptides complexes, comprising the steps of

(a) expressing in appropriate host cells under appropriate conditions

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- genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences contained in a first library of (aa) recombinant vector molecules, said nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences, each encoding a fusion protein of a first member of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex fused to at least part of a phage coat protein, said fusion protein thereby being able to be directed to and displayed at the phage surface, wherein said vector molecules are able to be packaged in a phage particle and carry or encode a first selectable and/or screenable property;
- genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences contained in a second library of (ab) recombinant vector molecules, said nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences, each encoding a second member of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex, wherein the vector molecules are able to be packaged in a phage particle and carry or encode a second selectable and/or screenable property different from said first property;
- (ac) optionally, nucleic acid sequences encoding further members of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex,
- so that a combinatorial library of phage particles each displaying a multimeric (poly)peptide complex is produced;
- (b) identifying in said library of phage particles a collection of phages displaying multimeric (poly)peptide complexes having said predetermined property;
- (c) identifying in said collection polyphage particles simultaneously containing recombinant vector molecules encoding a first and a second member of said multimeric (poly)peptide complex by screening or selecting for the simultaneous presence or generation of said first and second selectable and/or screenable property;
- (d) optionally, carrying out further screening and/or selection steps or repeating steps (a) to (c);
- (e) identifying said combination of nucleic acid sequences.

In a preferred embodiment of the method of the present invention, the vectors of said first and said second library are a combination of a phage vector and a phagemid vector.

In a further preferred embodiment of the method of the present invention, the vectors of said first and said second library are a combination of two phagemid vectors, said appropriate conditions comprising complementation of phage genes by a helper phage.

In a most preferred embodiment of the method of the present invention said two phagemid vectors are compatible.

The term "compatibility" refers to a property of two phagemids to be able to coexist in a host cell. Incompatibility is connected to the presence of incompatible plasmid origins of replication belonging to the same incompatibility group. An example for compatible plasmid origins of replication is the high-copy number origin ColE1 and the low-copy number origin p15A.

Therefore, in a further preferred embodiment of the method of the present invention, said two phagemid vectors comprise a ColE1 and a p15A plasmid origin of replication.

In a most preferred embodiment of the method of the present invention, said two phagemid vectors comprise a ColE1 and a mutated ColE1 origin.

It could be shown, that two phagemids both having a ColE1-derived plasmid origin of replication can coexist in a cell as long as one of the ColE1 origins carries a mutation.

Particularly preferred is a method, wherein said vectors and/or said helper phage comprise different phage origins of replication.

Most preferred is an embodiment of the method of the present invention, wherein said phage vector, said phagemid vector(s) and/or said helper phage are interference resistant.

The term "interference" refers to a property that phagemids inhibit the production of progeny phage particles by interfering with the replication of the DNA of the phage. "Interference resistance" is a property which overcomes this problem. It has been found that mutations in the intergenic region and/or in gene II contribute to interference resistance (Enea and Zinder, Virology 122 (1982), 222-226; Russel et al., Gene 45 (1986) 333-338). It was identified that phages called IR1 and IR2 (Enea and Zinder, Virology 122 (1982), 222-226), and mutants derived therefrom such as R176 (Russel and Model, J. Bacteriol. 154 (1983) 1064-1076), R382, R407 and R408 (Russel et al., Gene 45 (1986) 333-338) and R383 (Russel and Model, J. Virol. 63 (1989) 3284-3295) are interference resistant by carrying mutations in the untranslated region upstream of gene II and in the gene II coding region.

Therefore, in a preferred embodiment of the method of the present invention, said phage vector, said phagemid vector(s) and/or said helper phage have mutations in the phage intergenic region(s), preferably in positions corresponding to position 5986 of f1, and/or in gene II, preferably in positions corresponding to position 143 of f1.

In a most preferred embodiment said phage vector, said phagemid vector(s) and/or said helper phage are, or are derived from, IR1 mutants such as R176, R382, R383, R407, R408, or from IR2 mutants.

In a further embodiment or the method of the invention, said vectors and/or said helper phage comprise hybrid nucleic acid sequences of f1, fd, and/or M13 derived sequences.

In the context of the present invention, the term "hybrid nucleic sequences" refers to vector elements which comprise sequences originating from different phage(mid) vectors.

Surprisingly, it has been found that a vector constructed combining a part derived from fd phage and a second part derived from R408, a derivative of f1 phages, is interference resistant and additionally, gives predominantly polyphage particles.

Therefore, a most preferred embodiment of the method of the present invention relates to a vector which is, or is derived from, fpep3_1B-IR3seq with the sequence listed in Figure 4.

In a yet further preferred embodiment of the method according to the present invention, said derivative is a phage comprising essentially the phage origin or replication from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, the gene II from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, or a combination of said phage origin of replication and said gene II.

The invention relates in an additional preferred embodiment to a method, wherein said derivative is a phagemid comprising essentially the phage origin or replication from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, the gene II from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, or a combination of said phage origin of replication and said gene II.

The invention relates in a further preferred embodiment to a method, wherein said derivative is a helper phage comprising essentially the phage origin or replication from fpep3_1B-

IR3seq, the gene II from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, or a combination of said phage origin of replication and said gene II.

Most preferred is an embodiment of the method of the invention, wherein said derivatives comprise the combined fd/f1 origin including the mutation G5737>A (2976 in fpep3_1B-IR3seq), and/or the mutations G343>A (3989) in gII, and G601>T (4247) in gII/X.

The formation of polyphage particles has been examined in more detail by different groups. It was found that amber mutations in genes VII and IX lead to the amplified production of infectious polyphage particles (Lopez and Webster, Virology 127 (1983) 177-193). A couple of mutants in gene VII (R68, R100) and in gene IX (N18) were identified and further characterized.

Accordingly, in a preferred embodiment of the method of the present invention, the gene VII contained in any of said vectors contains an amber mutation, and most preferably, said mutation is identical to those found in phage vectors R68 or R100.

Further preferred is an embodiment, wherein the gene IX contained in any of said vectors contains an amber mutation, and most preferably said mutation is identical to that found in phage vector N18.

Several phage coat proteins have been used in displaying foreign proteins including the gene III protein (gIIIP), gVIp, and gVIIIp.

In a preferred embodiment of the method of the present invention, said phage coat protein is gIIIp or gVIIIp.

In a particularly preferred embodiment of the method of the present invention, said phage particles are infectious by having a full-length copy of gIIIp.

The gIIIp is a protein comprising three domains. The C-terminal domain is responsible for membrane insertion, the two N-terminal domains are responsible for binding to the F pilus of E. coli (N2) and for the infection process (N1).

In a most preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, said phage particles are non-infectious by having no full-length copy of gIIIp, said fusion protein being formed with a truncated version of gIIIp, wherein the infectivity can be restored by interaction of the

displayed multimeric (poly)peptide complexes with a corresponding partner coupled to an infectivity-mediating particle.

In the context of the present invention, the term "infectivity-mediating particle" (IMP) refers to a construct comprising either the N1 domain or the N1-N2 domain. On interaction with a non-infectious phage lacking said domains, infectivity of the phage particles can be restored. The interaction between the non-infectious phage and the IMP can be mediated by a ligand fused to the IMP, which can bind to a partner displayed on the phage. By screening a non-infectious phage display library against a target ligand-IMP construct, restoration of infectivity can be used to select target-binding library members.

In a further preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, said truncated gIIIp comprises the C-terminal domain of gIIIp.

In a yet preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, said truncated gIIIp is derived from phage fCA55.

In addition to the work by Lopey and Webster cited above, Crissman and Smith (Virology 132 (1984) 445-455) could show, that the phage fCA55 which has a large deletion in gene III removing the N-terminal domains and a large part of the C-terminal domain leads exclusively to the formation of polyphages.

Particularly preferred is an embodiment of the method of the invention, wherein said predetermined property is binding to a target.

In a preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, said multimeric (poly)peptide complex is a fragment of an immunoglobulin superfamily member.

In a most preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, said multimeric (poly)peptide complex is a fragment of an immunoglobulin.

In a further most preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, said fragment is an Fv, dsFv or Fab fragment.

An additional preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a method, wherein said predetermined property is the activity to perform or to catalyze a reaction.

In a preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, said multimeric (poly)peptide complex is an enzyme.

In a most preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, said multimeric (poly)peptide complex is a fragment of a catalytic antibody.

In a further most preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, said fragment is an Fv, dsFv or Fab fragment.

An additional preferred embodiment of the invention relates to a method, wherein selectable and/or screenable property is the transactivation of transcription of a reporter gene such as beta-galactosidase, alkaline phosphatase or nutritional markers such as his3 and leu, or resistance genes giving resistance to an antibiotic such as ampicillin, chloramphenicol, kanamycin, zeocin, neomycin, tetracycline or streptomycin.

In a most preferred embodiment of the method of the invention, said generation of said first and second screenable and/or selectable property is achieved after infection of appropriate host cells by said collection of phage particles.

Particularly preferred is a method, wherein said identification of said nucleic acid sequences is effected by sequencing.

Further preferred is a method, wherein said host cells are E.coli XL-1 Blue, K91 or derivatives, TG1, XL1kann or TOP10F.

An additional preferred embodiment of the invention relates to a polyphage particle which
(a) contains

(i) a first recombinant vector molecule that comprises a nucleic acid sequence, which encodes a fusion protein of a first member of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex

fused to at least part of a phage coat protein, and that carries or encodes a first selectable and/or screenable property, and

- (ii) a second recombinant vector molecule that comprises a nucleic acid sequence, which encodes a second member of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex, and that carries or encodes a second selectable and/or screenable property different from said first property;
- and (b) displays said multimeric (poly)peptide complex at its surface.

A most preferred embodiment of the invention relates to a polyphage particle, wherein said phage coat protein is the gIIIp.

A further preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a polyphage particle which is infectious by having a full-length copy of gIIIp present, either in said fusion protein, or in an additional wild-type copy.

Additionally, the invention relates to a polyphage particle which is non-infectious by having no full-length copy of gIIIp, said fusion protein being formed with a truncated version of gIIIp, wherein the infectivity can be restored by interaction of the displayed multimeric (poly)peptide complex with a corresponding partner coupled to an infectivity-mediating particle.

Most preferably, the invention relates to the phage vector fpep3_1B-IR3seq with the sequence listed in Figure 4.

Additionally preferred, the invention relates to a phage vector derived from phage vector fpep3_1B-IR3seq comprising essentially the phage origin or replication from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, the gene II from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, or a combination of said phage origin of replication and said gene II.

Further preferred is an embodiment of the invention, which relates to a phagemid vector derived from phage vector fpep3_1B-IR3seq comprising essentially the phage origin or replication from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, the gene II from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, or a combination of said phage origin of replication and said gene II.

Preferably, the invention relates to a helper phage vector derived from phage vector fpep3_1B-IR3seq comprising essentially the phage origin or replication from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, the gene II from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, or a combination of said phage origin of replication and said gene II.

Additionally preferred is an embodiment, said derivatives comprise the combined fd/f1 origin including the mutation G5737>A (2976 in fpep3_1B-IR3seq), and/or the mutations G343>A (3989) in gII, and G601>T (4247) in gII/X.

Further preferred is the use of any of the vectors according to the present invention in the generation of polyphage particles containing a combination of at least two different vectors.

Most preferred is the use of vectors of the invention, wherein said combination of different vectors comprises nucleic acid sequences encoding members of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex.

Further preferred in the present invention is the use of vectors, wherein said combination of different vectors comprises nucleic acid sequences encoding interacting (poly)peptides/proteins.

Legends-to Figures:

Figure 1: General description of the polyphage principle for the display of a Fab library:

e.g. library 1: library of VL chains; library 2: VH chains; both libraries on compatible phagemids; in a: libraries are transformed into host cells; in b: library 1 is rescued by a helper phage; in c: libraries are combined by infection; in d: co-expression of heavy and light chains; in e: rescue by helper phages, production of phage particles, assembly of Fab on phage, selection for target; note 1: A certain fraction of the phage particles will be normal unit-lenght particles containing just one of the two genomes (not shown in Figure 1). Furthermore, polyphage does not discriminate which genomes to package. Therefore, the combinations shown in Figure 1 can arise. To select for

correctly packaged genomes, the subsequent steps are required; in f: infect host cells; in g: select for ability to confer resistance to two antibiotics to infected cells; note 2: only phage that satisfy condition according to g) represent polyphage particles which contain the correct combination of heavy and light chain of binding Fabs (Hetero-polyphage). Unit-length phage as well as polyphage carrying two identical genomes will confer only resistance to one antibiotics.

Figure 2: Functional map and sequence of phage vector fhaglA

Figure 3: Functional map and sequence of phage vector fjun_1B

Figure 4: Functional map and sequence of phage vector fpep3_1B-IR3seq

Figure 5: Compatibility of various phage and phagemid vectors: co-transformation of different vector pairs and growth in liquid culture (can/amp selection):

A. fjun_1B-R408-IR/pIG10_pep10; B. fjun_1B/pIG10_pep10 (only 1 colonie);

C. fpep3_1B-IR3/pIG10_pep10; D. fjun_1B-R408-IR/pOK1Djun; E. fjun_1B/pOK1Djun: no growth; F. fpep3_1B-IR3/pOK1Djun;

a. fjun_1B; b. fjun_1B-R408-IR; c. fpep3_1B-IR3; d. pIG10_pep10; e. pOK1Djun

Figure 6: co-transformation of positive (pep3/p75ICD combination, lane 9) and negative (jun/p75ICD, lane 10) pairs; lane 1 to 8: SIP transductants

Figure 7: Sensitivity of SIP hetero-polyphage system for selection in solution: #SIP hetero-polyphage transductants, transducing units (t.u.)/ml, produced by co-cultures of co-transformants as in Figure 6 mixed at the indicated ratios.

Figure 8: PCR to identify phage vector(s) present in SIP polyphage transductants: lane 1 to 6: SIP polyphage transductants; lane A: fpep3_1B-IR3/pIG10.3-IMPp75 cotransformant; lane B: fjun_1B-IR3/pIG10.3-IMPp75 co-transformant

Figure 9: IR Phage and Phagemid are Co-packaged into Polyphages: 1: ΔgIII phage + gIII plasmid; 2: IR phage+ phagemid

Figure 10: SIP Information is Co-transduced by Polyphages: a: IMPp75 on phage vector; b: pep10-gIII-CT fusion on phage vector; c: IMPp75 on phagemid vector; d: pep10-gIII-CT fusion on phagemid vector

The examples illustrate the invention

Example 1: Selection for polyphage transductants

In WO92/01047, page 83, a model experiment for a two-vector system is described which uses a phage vector (fd-CAT2-IV) encoding a light chain and a phagemid vector (pHEN1-III) encoding a heavy chain. The phagemid, grown in E. coli HB2151, was rescued with fd-CAT2-IV phage, and functional phage(mid)s produced. By infecting TG1 cells and plating on tetracycline (to select for fd-CAT) and ampicillin (to select for pHEN1), the ratio of phage and phagemid being packaged was determined.

By repeating this experiment, but plating on TYE plates with both antibiotics, polyphage transductants transducing both resistances simultaneously can be selected, and the genetic information contained on the phage and phagemid vector can be retrieved.

By replacing the single light and heavy chain in the constructs mentioned above by corresponding repertoires, a library of Fab-displaying phage particles can be produced. By screening that library against an immobilized target, a collection of phage particles can be identified. Polyphage particles contained in that collection can be identified by transducing both resistances as described above.

Example 2: Generation and use of an interference-resistant filamentous phage to copackage the genetic information of co-displayed interacting proteins

Introduction

The physical connection of randomly combined genetic information is of vital importance in processes such as interactive screening of two libraries of expressed protein members or for co-expression and co-display of protein pairs which are dependent on the interaction with each other for proper function.

2.1.: Construction of a interference resistant filamentous phage:

2.1.1.: Construction of fjun_1B:

- fhag1A (see Figure 2)
- a. The phage vector f17/9-hag (Krebber et al., 1995, FEBS Letters 377, 227-231) is digested with EcoRV and XmnI. The 1.1 kb fragment containing the anti-HAG Ab gene is isolated

by agarose gel electrophoresis and purified with a Qiagen gel extraction kit. This fragment is ligated into a pre-digested pIG10.3 vector (EcoRV-XmnI). Ligated DNA is transformed into DH5a cells and positive clones are verified by restriction analysis. The recombinant clone is called pIGhag1A. All cloning described above and subsequently are according to standard protocols (Sambrook et al., 1989, Molecular Cloning: a Laboratory Manual, 2nd ed.)

- b. The vector f17/9-hag (Krebber et al., 1995) is digested with EcoRV and StuI. The 7.9 kb fragment is isolated and self-ligated to form the vector fhag2.
- c. The chloramphenicol resistance gene (CAT) assembled via assembly PCR (Ge and Rudolph, BioTechniques 22 (1997) 28-29) using the template pACYC (Cardoso and Schwarz, J. Appl. Bacteriol. 72 (1992) 289-293) is amplified by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) with the primers:

CAT BspEI(for):

5' GAATGCTCATCCGGAGTTC

CAT Bsu36I(rev):

5' TTTCACTGGCCTCAGGCTAGCACCAGGCGTTTAAG

- d. The PCR is done following standard protocols (Sambrook et al., 1989). The amplified product is digested with BspEI and Bsu36I then ligated into pre-digested fhag2 vector (BspEI-Bsu36I; 7.2 kb fragment) to form fhag2C.
- e. The vector fhag2C is digested with EcoRI and the ends made blunt by filling-in with Klenow fragment. The flushed vector is self-ligated to form vector fhag2CdelEcoRI.
- f. pIGhag1A is digested with XbaI and HindIII. The 1.3 kb fragment containing the anti-HAG gene fused with the C-terminal domain of filamentous phage pIII protein is isolated and ligated with a pre-digested fhag2CdelEcoRI phage vector (XbaI-HindIII; 6.4 kb) to create the vector fhag1A.

- fjun 1B (see Figure 3)

a. The DNA encoding the C-terminal domain including the long linker separating it from the amino terminal domain of the filamentous phage pIII (gIII short) is amplified by PCR using pOK1 (Gramatikoff et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 22 (1994) 5761-5762) as template with the primers:

gIII short(for):

5'GCTTCCGGAGAATTCAATGCTGGCGGCGCTCT3'

gIII short(rev):

5'CCCCCCAAGCTTATCAAGACTCCTTATTACG3'

b. The PCR is done following standard protocols (Sambrook et al., 1989). The amplified product is digested with EcoRI and HindIII, then ligated into pre-digested fhag1A vector (EcoRI-HindIII) to form the vector fjun_1B.

2.1.2.: Construction of fjun_1B-R408IR:

In order to introduce mutations which have been described to confer an interference resistance phenotype (Enea and Zinder, Virology 122 (1982), 222-226) into the noninterference resistant fd phage vector fjun_1B (see Fig.3), a 1.7 kb fragment of helper phage R408 (Stratagene) comprising the region between the unique restriction sites DraIII and BsrGI was PCR amplified by assembly PCR. Subfragments of the 1.7 kb DrallI/BsrGI fragment were amplified from the f1 phage R408 template DNA with primer combinations FR604/FR605 and FR606/FR607 to introduce via the partially complementary primers FR605 and FR606 an additional gII mutation found to be present in the recipient construct fjun 1B. Resulting PCR fragments were gel-purified and combined to serve as template in an subsequent assembly PCR with primers FR604 and FR607. PCR conditions were standard, with approx. 25 ng template, 10 pmole of each primer, 250 pmole of each dNTP, 2 mM Mg, 2.5 U Pfu DNA polymerase (Stratagene). Amplification was done for 30 cycles, with 1 min denaturation at 94 C, 1 min annealing at 50°C, 1 min extension at 72°C. The correctsized 1.7 kb assembly PCR product was gel-purified, digested with DraIII and BsrGI and cloned into DraIII/BsrGI-digested fjun_1B, generating fjun_1B-R408IR.

Primers:

FR604 5' GTTCACGTAGTGGGCCATCG 3'

FR605 5' TGAGAGGTCTAAAAAGGCTATCAGG 3'

FR606 5' TAGCCTTTTTAGACCTCTCAAAAATAG 3'

FR607 5' CGGTGTACAGACCAGGCGC 3'

2.2.: Proof of principle experiments

Despite of the absence of the two originally associated IR mutations, the hybrid phage vector fjun_1B-R408IR (carrying the chloramphenicol acetytransferase confering chloramphenicol resistance) could be co-transformed with a phagemid (pOK1deltajun, carrying the beta-lactamase gene confering ampicilin resistance) containing a phage origin of replication. More importantly, fjun_1B-R408IR could stably co-exist with the phagemid pOK1deltajun, and the phagemid was efficiently co-packaged together with the fjun_1B-R408IR phage genome into polyphage particles. Titers of polyphages, simultaneously

transducing chloramphenicol and ampicilin resistance, reached 6 x 108 transducing units (t,u.)/ml of overnight bacterial culture K91 plating cells, a number almost equivalent to a titer of 109/ml seen after selection on chloramphenicol only. Selection of the K91 transductants on ampicilin only gave a titer of 5 x 10°/ml. These titers indicated that more than 50 % of all phages containing fjun_1B-R408IR also contained the phagemid pOK1deltajun, thus representing polyphages. This high ratio of polyphages was confirmed by restriction analysis of transductants which had been selected on chloramphenicol only. More than 50 % of these clones also contained the phagemid in addition to the fjun_1B-R408IR phage genome. fjun_1B-R408IR was isolated in pure form from an individual transductant, which contained only this phage. The construct fjun 1B-R408IR was used with pOK1deltajun for co-transformation of DH5\alpha cells, in order to produce selectivelyinfective phages (SIP) via fos-jun leucine zipper interaction (which non-covalently restores wt gIII function). Stable, double-resistant co-transformants were obtained with this combination and individual clones were grown overnight in the presence of cam/amp. The culture supernatant of these clones was filtered through a 45 µM membrane filter and used to infect exponentially-growing F+ bacteria (K91 strain) for 20 min at 37 C. To test for the presence of infective SIP polyphages the cells were plated on LB agar plates containing cam and amp and plates were incubated at 37 C overnight. Approx. 500 to 1000 transforming units (t.u.)/ml resulting in double-resistant transductants were obtained from individual co-transformants. DNA of those transductants was analyzed by restriction analysis which showed that 95 % (15/16 clones) of the clones had the correct pattern expected for fjun_1B-R408IR and pOK1deltajun. Supernatants of several polyphage transductants were tested for persistent SIP phage production by re-infection of K91 cells. This confirmed that polyphage transductants continued to produce infective SIP phages and restriction analysis of the resulting 2nd round polyphage transductants showed that 44 % (14/32 clones) contained the correct vector combination. The rest of the clones contained the correct pOK1deltajun phagemid plus a recombined phage vector with a restored wt gIII, indicating an increase in recombination frequency when both vectors are propagated in the rec+ strain K91 (compared to the rec- strain DH5α used for cotransformation of IR phage and phagemid). To test other protein-protein interactions which give a higher titer of infective SIP phages and to verify the presence of heteropolyphages (co-packaging of phage and phagemid instead of co-infection by monophages or homo-polyphages), two peptide ligands (previously selected by SIP, WO97/32017)

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which bind to the p75 rat neurotrophin receptor (Chao et al., Science 232 (1986) 518-521) intracellular domain (p75ICD) were cloned as N-terminal gIIIc fusions in fjun_1B-R408IR (replacing jun) and the phagemid pIG10.3, leading to constructs fpep3 1B-IR3seq and pIG10.3-pep10 (WO97/32017), respectively, which contain the peptide pep3: 5'-TGTATTGTTTATCATGCTCATTATCTTGTTGCTAAGTGT-3' encoding the amino acid sequence (CysIleValTyrHisAlaHisTyrLeuValAlaLysCys) instead of the jun sequence. Sequencing of the respective parts of the transferred R408 fragment in fpep3 1B-IR3seq revealed that neither of the two IR mutations (the G5986>A mutation from complementation group I in the gII 5 non-translated region, which should be found at position 3225 in fpep3 1B-IR3seq, and the C143>T mutation (3789 in fpep3 1B-IR3seq) from complementation group II leading to a Thr>Ile amino acid exchange in gII) were found to be present. However, the gII mutation G6090>T (3329 in fpep3_1B-IR3seq), leading to a Leu>Val exchange, introduced by assembly PCR was present. Furthermore, three additional mutations compared to an f1 phage could be identified: G5737>A (2976 in fpep3 1B-IR3seq) in the phage origin of replication, G343>A (3989) in gII, and G601>T (4247) in gII/X.

The functional map and the sequence of fpep3_1B-IR3seq are given in Figure 4. This sequence was double-checked several times. It could be shown that differences in the sequence of fpep3_1B-IR3seq compared to published sequence data could be explained by mutations already present in the starting constructs used for cloning fjun_1B-R408IR and fpep3_1B-IR3seq.

Co-transformation experiments (Fig. 5) using combinations of pIG10.3 or pOK1 phagemids (both with f1 oris) with fjun_1B ("wt" fd phage), fjun_1B-R408-IR (containing the DraIII/BsrGI fragment from R408) or fpep3_1B-IR3 (containing the DraIII/BsrGI fragment from R408 and the PCR mutation) revealed that the PCR mutation is not necessary for the IR phenotype, at least judged by the ability to be co-transformable with a phagemid and the ability of individual co-transformants to grow in liquid culture (cam/amp selection).

Additionally, the interacting protein partner p75ICD was cloned as a C-terminal fusion to the infectivity-mediating domains (N1-N2) of gIII (infectivity-mediating particle (IMP) fusion) resulting in constructs fIMPp75-IR3 and pIG10.3-IMPp75.

The IR phage was tested with the SIP pairing fpep3_1B-IR3seq3/ pIG10.3-IMPp75 (which gives a higher titer than fos/jun SIP) in the presence of the negative control combination fjun_1B-IR3seq3/ pIG10.3-IMPp75 (Fig. 6). A SIP hetero-polyphage titer of 1.5 x 10⁵/ml (cam/amp-resistant transductants) was achieved with fpep3_1B-IR3seq3/ pIG10.3-IMPp75. To test SIP sensitivity in a model library vs. library setting, co-transformants of fpep3_1B-IR3seq3/ pIG10.3-IMPp75 were diluted in an excess fjun_1B-IR3/ pIG10.3-IMPp75 and the supernatant of the bacterial co-culture was assayed for SIP hetero-polyphages. This showed that down to a dilution of 10⁻⁵ to 10⁻⁶ can be recovered (Fig. 7).

To prove that only the correct phage vector is present in SIP polyphage transductants, DNA of positive (fpep3 1B-IR3seq3/ pIG10.3-IMPp75) and negative (fjun_1B-IR3/ pIG10.3-IMPp75) control co-transformants, as well as DNA from the SIP polyphage transductants derived from SIP phages produced by the mix of positive and negative control bacteria was analyzed by PCR (Fig. 8). Primers FR614 GCTCTAGATAACGAGGGC-3') and FR627 (5'-CGCAAGCTTAAGACTCCT-TATTACGC-3') amplify the phage region from the start of ompA to the end of gIII. PCR products derived from fpep3 1B-IR3seq3 and fjun 1B-IR3 can be discriminated by size. Gel analysis of the above samples verified that only the expected fpep3_1B-IR3seq3 phage was present in SIP polyphage transductants (6 analyzed).

To physically demonstrate the existence of hetero-polyphages (which have phage and phagemid co-packaged) when using the IR phage vector, phages produced by co-transformants of fIR3/pIG10.3-IMPp75 and as a control fjun_1B/JB61 ("wt" phage plus complementing gIII plasmid) were separated on an agarose gel (Fig. 9). This showed that the fIR3/pIG10.3-IMPp75 combination produced substantially more slower migrating (thus bigger) phages than the fjun_1B/JB61 control combination. The ratio was almost inversed. Elution of phages from various regions of the gel and subsequent titering of the eluate on plating cells showed that the upper gel region contained a significant portion of double resistance-transducing phages which thus can be regarded as hetero-polyphages.

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The pairs fpep3 1B-IR3 and pIG10.3-IMPp75 as well as fIMPp75-IR3 and pIG10.3-pep10 were co-transformed into DH5a, individual cam/amp resistant clones were grown and the culture supernatant was tested on K91 cells for SIP phage production (Fig. 10). The combinations fpep3 1B-IR3/pIG10.3-IMPp75 and fIMPp75-IR3/pIG10.3-pep10 gave a titer of 1.5x10⁵ t.u./ml and 5x10³ t.u./ml, respectively when assayed for cam/amp-resistant transductants. The titer for each combination when assayed on LB cam was nearly the same as when assayed on LB cam/amp. This demonstrated efficient co-packaging of phage and phagemid DNA to almost 100 %, as seen before with the initial fjun 1B-R408IR and pOK1deltajun combination. To proof the existence of polyphages which individually cotransduce phage and phagemid DNA simultaneously, and to rule out the possibility of transduction of the two resistance markers by independent (and thus random) co-infection by two different phages which have only phage or phagemid packaged, a statistical test was performed. Defined, identical aliquots of bacterial culture supernatants of an individual co-transformant representing each of the two SIP vector combinations described above (fpep3 1B-IR3/pIG10.3-IMPp75 and fIMPp75-IR3/pIG10.3-pep10) were either used individually to infect K91 cells followed by selection on LB cam and LB amp plates, or the same supernatant aliquots from the two vector combinations were mixed before infection of K91 cells and selection on LB cam/amp. 117 cam-resistant, 328 amp-resistant and 141 cam/amp-resistant transforming units were present in the supernatant aliquot from the fIMPp75-IR3/pIG10.3-pep10 combination and 40 cam-resistant, 30 amp-resistant and 23 cam/amp-resistant transforming units were present in the supernatant aliquot from the fpep3 1B-IR3/pIG10.3-IMPp75 combination. The mix of both supernatant aliquots contained 166 cam-resistant and 162 cam/amp-resistant transforming units, exactely corresponding to the expected numbers which would be obtained by adding up the transducing units of the two individual aliquots. 48 cam/amp-resistant transductant colonies were picked from the plate were the mix of the two individual aliquots was used for infection and were analyzed by restriction digest. This showed that only the correct, SIP phage-producing vector combination (5 clones containing the fpep3 1B-IR3/pIG10.3-IMPp75 and 43 clones containing the fIMPp75-IR3/pIG10.3-pep10 combination; this represents a ratio of the two input vector combinations in the analyzed transductants of 1: 8.6 (fpep3_1B-IR3/pIG10.3-IMPp75 : fIMPp75-IR3/pIG10.3-pep10), which is very similar to the 1: 6.1 (fpep3 1B-IR3/pIG10.3-IMPp75: fIMPp75-IR3/pIG10.3-pep10) ratio of double-resistant input phages in this experiment) occured in all analyzed

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transductants, verifying the presence of hetero-polyphages by ruling out the possibility of random co-infection and thus incorrect, random combination by two out of four possible monophage and/or homo-polyphage populations (fpep3_1B-IR3, pIG10.3-IMPp75, fIMPp75-IR3 and pIG10.3-pep10) each containing only one type of vector (phage or phagemid). Statistically, co-infection of the same bacterium by two separate phages was practically already excluded by the small numbers of infective phages containing at least one resistance marker (166 cam-resistant and 358 amp-resistant phages) which were used in the above experiment. Co-infection of the same bacterium (of a total of 10⁷ bacteria) by one of the 166 cam-resistant phages and one of the 358 amp-resistant phages has a probability of 6x10⁻¹⁰. Moreover, in this scenario incorrect combinations of individual phage and phagemid vectors (e.g. fpep3_1B-IR3/ pIG10.3-pep10 and fIMPp75-IR3/ pIG10.3-IMPp75) would be possible. The fact that only the correct vector combinations were found in all 48 transductants analyzed from this experiment further proved that co-transduction by hetero-polyphage and not random co-infection by homo-polyphage or monophage was the mechnism by which double-resistance was transduced.

2.3.: Construction of a phage-display system for Fab display

The constructs described in 3.2. can easily be modified to achieve the display of Fabs or a Fab library. In fpep3_1B-IR3seq, the jun part can be replaced by a VL-CL light chain repertoire having the appropriate 3'- and 5'-restriction sites similarly as described for pep_3-to construct fVL_1B-R408IR. In pIG10.3-IMPp75, the IMPp75 construct can be replaced by a repertoire of VH-CH1 heavy chains. After co-transformation of both repertoires into host cells and expression, a library of phage particles displaying Fab fragments is produced. Since fpep3_1B-IR3seq was set up for a SIP experiment by having just the C-terminal domain of gIII, the corresponding Fab-displaying phage particles are non-infectious. By adding a target molecule fused to an infectivity-mediating particle (N1-N2 domain of gIIIp), phages displaying target-binding Fab fragments can be selected by infecting host cells.

By replacing the truncated gIII part described above by a full-length copy of gIII, a Fabdisplay library of infectious phage particles is obtained, which can be screened against immobilized targets. Binding phages can be eluted and used to infect host cells. By selecting for transductants conferring cam/amp-resistance to their host cells, polyphage infections can be selected in both cases. Thereby the information about both chains of the selected Fab fragments can be retrieved.

CLAIMS

- A method for identifying a combination of nucleic acid sequences encoding two members
 of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex with a predetermined property, said combination
 being contained in a combinatorial library of phage particles displaying a multitude of
 multimeric (poly)peptides complexes,
 said method being characterized by screening or selecting for polyphage particles that
 contain said combination.
- 2. The method of claim 1, comprising the steps of
 - (a) providing a first library of recombinant vector molecules containing genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences, each encoding a fusion protein of a first member of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex fused to at least part of a phage coat protein, said fusion protein thereby being able to be directed to, and displayed at, the phage surface, wherein said vector molecules are able to be packaged in a phage particle and carry or encode a first selectable and/or screenable property;
 - (b) providing a second library of recombinant vector molecules containing genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences, each encoding a second member of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex, wherein the vector molecules of said second library are able to be packaged in a phage particle and carry or encode a second selectable and/or screenable property different from said first property;
 - (c) optionally, providing nucleic acid sequences encoding further members of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex;
 - (d) expressing members of said libraries of recombinant vectors mentioned in steps (a), (b), and optionally nucleic acid sequences mentioned in step (c), in appropriate host cells under appropriate conditions, so that a combinatorial library of phage particles each displaying a multimeric (poly)peptide complex is produced;
 - (e) identifying in said library of phage particles a collection of phages displaying multimeric (poly)peptide complexes having said predetermined property;
 - (f) identifying in said collection polyphage particles simultaneously containing recombinant vector molecules encoding a first and a second member of said

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- multimeric (poly)peptide complex by screening or selecting for the simultaneous presence or generation of said first and second selectable and/or screenable property;
- (g) optionally, carrying out further screening and/or selection steps or repeating steps (a) to (f);
- (h) identifying said combination of nucleic acid sequences.
- 3. The method of claim 1, comprising the steps of
 - (a) expressing in appropriate host cells under appropriate conditions
 - genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences contained in a first library of (aa) recombinant vector molecules, said nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences, each encoding a fusion protein of a first member of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex fused to at least part of a phage coat protein, said fusion protein thereby being able to be directed to and displayed at the phage surface, wherein said vector molecules are able to be packaged in a phage particle and carry or encode a first selectable and/or screenable property;
 - genetically diverse nucleic acid sequences contained in a second library of (ab) recombinant vector molecules, said nucleic acid sequences comprising a variety of nucleic acid sequences, each encoding a second member of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex, wherein the vector molecules are able to be packaged in a phage particle and carry or encode a second selectable and/or screenable property different from said first property;
 - optionally, nucleic acid sequences encoding further members of a multimeric (ac) (poly)peptide complex,
 - so that a combinatorial library of phage particles each displaying a multimeric (poly)peptide complex is produced;
 - (b) identifying in said library of phage particles a collection of phages displaying multimeric (poly)peptide complexes having said predetermined property;
 - (c) identifying in said collection polyphage particles simultaneously containing recombinant vector molecules encoding a first and a second member of said multimeric (poly)peptide complex by screening or selecting for the simultaneous presence or generation of said first and second selectable and/or screenable property;

- (d) optionally, carrying out further screening and/or selection steps or repeating steps (a) to (c);
- (e) identifying said combination of nucleic acid sequences.
- 4. The method of anyone of claims 1 to 3, wherein the vectors of said first and said second library are a combination of a phage vector and a phagemid vector.
- 5. The method of anyone of claims 1 to 3, wherein the vectors of said first and said second library are a combination of two phagemid vectors, said appropriate conditions comprising complementation of phage genes by a helper phage.
- 6. The method of claim 5, wherein said two phagemid vectors are compatible.
- 7. The method of claim 6, wherein said two phagemid vectors comprise a ColE1 and a p15A plasmid origin of replication.
- 8. The method of claim 6, wherein said two phagemid vectors comprise a ColE1 and a mutated ColE1 origin.
- 9. The method of anyone of claims 4 to 8, wherein said vectors and/or said helper phage comprise different phage origins of replication.
- 10. The method of anyone of claim 4 to 9, wherein said phage vector, said phagemid vector(s) and/or said helper phage are interference resistant.
- 11. The method of claim 10, wherein said phage vector, said phagemid vector(s) and/or said helper phage have mutations in the phage intergenic region(s), preferably in positions corresponding to position 5986 of f1, and/or in gene II, preferably in positions corresponding to position 143 of f1.
- 12. The method of anyone of claims 10 to 11, wherein said phage vector, said phagemid vector(s) and/or said helper phage are, or are derived from, IR1 mutants such as R176, R382, R383, R407, R408, or from IR2 mutants.

- 13. The method of anyone of claims 4 to 11, wherein said vectors and/or said helper phage comprise hybrid nucleic acid sequences of f1, fd, and/or M13 derived sequences.
- 14. The method of anyone of claims 1 to 13, wherein said vector is, or is derived from, fpep3 1B-IR3seq with the sequence listed in Figure 4.
- 15. The method of claim 14, wherein said derivative is a phage comprising essentially the phage origin or replication from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, the gene II from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, or a combination of said phage origin of replication and said gene II.
- 16. The method of claim 14, wherein said derivative is a phagemid comprising essentially the phage origin of replication from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, the gene II from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, or a combination of said phage origin of replication and said gene II.
- 17. The method of claim 14, wherein said derivative is a helper phage comprising essentially the phage origin of replication from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, the gene II from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, or a combination of said phage origin of replication and said gene II.
- 18. The method of anyone of claims 15 to 17, said derivatives comprise the combined fd/fl origin including the mutation G5737>A (2976 in fpep3_1B-IR3seq), and/or the mutations G343>A (3989) in gII, and G601>T (4247) in gII/X.
- 19. The method of anyone of claims 1 to 18, wherein the gene VII contained in any of said vectors contains an amber mutation.
- 20. The method of claim 19, wherein said mutation is identical to those found in phage vectors R68 or R100.
- 21. The method of anyone of claims 1 to 20, wherein the gene IX contained in any of said vectors contains an amber mutation.

- 22. The method of claim 21, wherein said mutation is identical to that found in phage vector N18.
- 23. The method of anyone of claims 1 to 22, wherein said phage coat protein is gIIIp or gVIIIp.
- 24. The method of anyone of claims 1 to 23, wherein said phage particles are infectious by having a full-length copy of gIIIp.
- 25. The method of anyone of claims 1 to 24, wherein said phage particles are non-infectious by having no full-length copy of gIIIp, said fusion protein being formed with a truncated version of gIIIp, wherein the infectivity can be restored by interaction of the displayed multimeric (poly)peptide complexes with a corresponding partner coupled to an infectivity-mediating particle.
- 26. The method of claim 25, wherein said truncated gIIIp comprises the C-terminal domain of gIIIp.
- 27. The method of claim 26, wherein said truncated gIIIp is derived from phage fCA55.
- 28. The method of anyone of claims 1 to 27, wherein said predetermined property is binding to a target.
- 29. The method of claim 28, wherein said multimeric (poly)peptide complex is a fragment of an immunoglobulin superfamily member.
- 30. The method of claim 29, wherein said multimeric (poly)peptide complex is a fragment of an immunoglobulin.
- 31. The method of claim 30, wherein said fragment is an Fv, dsFv or Fab fragment.
- 32. The method of anyone of claims 1 to 27, wherein said predetermined property is the activity to perform or to catalyze a reaction.

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- 33. The method of claim 32, wherein said multimeric (poly)peptide complex is an enzyme.
- 34. The method of claim 33, wherein said multimeric (poly)peptide complex is a fragment of a catalytic antibody.
- 35. The method of claim 34, wherein said fragment is an Fv, dsFv or Fab fragment.
- 36. The method of anyone of claims 1 to 35, wherein said selectable and/or screenable property is the transactivation of transcription of a reporter gene such as betagalactosidase, alkaline phosphatase or nutritional markers such as his3 and leu, or resistance genes giving resistance to an antibiotic such as ampicillin, chloramphenicol, kanamycin, zeocin, neomycin, tetracycline or streptomycin.
- 37. The method of anyone of claims 1 to 36, wherein said generation of said first and second screenable and/or selectable property is achieved after infection of appropriate host cells by said collection of phage particles.
- 38. The method of anyone of claims 1 to 37, wherein said identification of said nucleic acid sequences is effected by sequencing.
- 39. The method of anyone of claims 1 to 38, wherein said host cells are E.coli XL-1 Blue, K91 or derivatives thereof, TG1, XL1kann or TOP10F.

40. A polyphage particle which

(a) contains

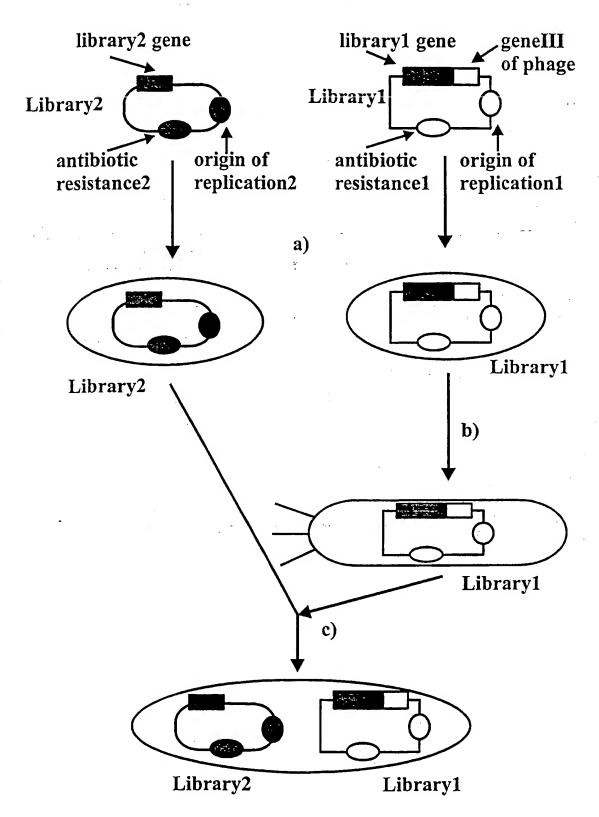
- (i) a first recombinant vector molecule that comprises a nucleic acid sequence, which encodes a fusion protein of a first member of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex fused to at least part of a phage coat protein, and that carries or encodes a first selectable and/or screenable property, and
- (ii) a second recombinant vector molecule that comprises a nucleic acid sequence, which encodes a second member of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex, and that

carries or encodes a second selectable and/or screenable property different from said first property;

- and (b) displays said multimeric (poly)peptide complex at its surface.
- 41. The polyphage particle according to claim 40 wherein said phage coat protein is the gIIIp.
- 42. The polyphage particle according to claim 41 wherein said particles is infectious by having a full-length copy of gIIIp present, either in said fusion protein, or in an additional wild-type copy.
- 43. The polyphage particle according to claim 41 wherein said particles is non-infectious by having no full-length copy of gIIIp, said fusion protein being formed with a truncated version of gIIIp, wherein the infectivity can be restored by interaction of the displayed multimeric (poly)peptide complex with a corresponding partner coupled to an infectivity-mediating particle.
- 44. The phage vector fpep3_1B-IR3seq with the sequence listed in Figure 4.
- 45. A phage vector derived from phage vector fpep3_1B-IR3seq comprising essentially the phage origin or replication from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, the gene II from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, or a combination of said phage origin of replication and said gene II.
- 46. A phagemid vector derived from phage vector fpep3_1B-IR3seq comprising essentially the phage origin or replication from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, the gene II from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, or a combination of said phage origin of replication and said gene II.
- 47. A helper phage vector derived from phage vector fpep3_1B-IR3seq comprising essentially the phage origin or replication from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, the gene II from fpep3_1B-IR3seq, or a combination of said phage origin of replication and said gene II.
- 48. A vector according to anyone of claims 45 to 47, wherein said derivatives comprise the combined fd/f1 origin including the mutation G5737>A (2976 in fpep3_1B-IR3seq), and/or the mutations G343>A (3989) in gII, and G601>T (4247) in gII/X.

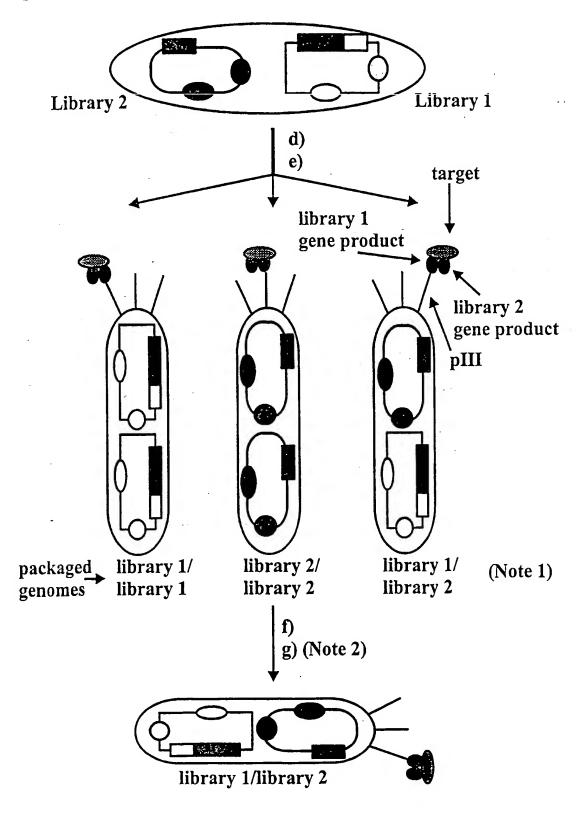
- 49. The use according to any of the vectors of anyone of claims 44 to 48 in the generation of polyphage particles containing a combination of at least two different vectors.
- 50. The use according to claim 49, wherein said combination of different vectors comprises nucleic acid sequences encoding members of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex.
- 51. The use according to claim 50, wherein said combination of different vectors comprises nucleic acid sequences encoding interacting (poly)peptides/proteins.

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Figure 1: General description of the polyphage principle



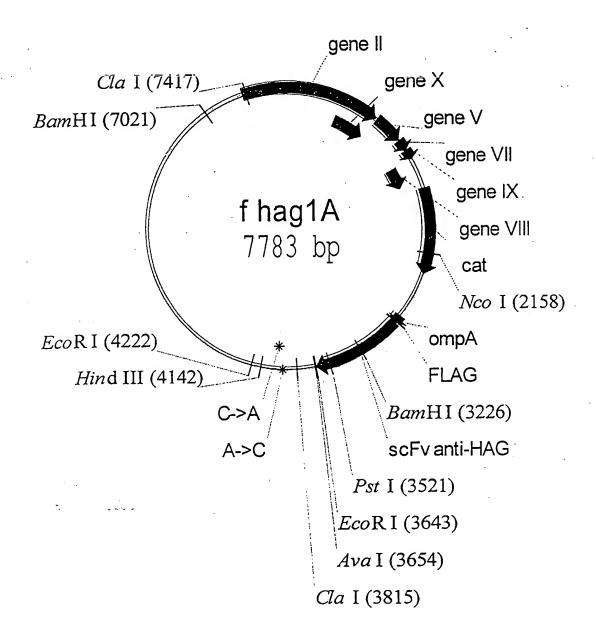
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Figure 1: General description of the polyphage principle (cont.)



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Figure 2



			157		
1				ACCTTTTCAG	
	TTGCGATGAT	GGTAATCATC	TTAACTACGG	TGGAAAAGTC	GAGCGCGGGG
51				CCATTTGCGA	
	TTTACTTTTA	TATCGATTTG	TCCAATAACT	GGTAAACGCT	TTACATAGAT
				> mmccc> > mc	3 3 CMCMM3 C3
101	ATGGTCAAAC			ATTGGGAATC	
	TACCAGTTTG	ATTTAGATGA	GCAAGCGTCT	TAACCCTTAG	TTGACAATGT
	######################################		ሮሮሮሞአ ሮ ሞሞሞ አ	GTTGCATATT	таааасатст
151				CAACGTATAA	
	ACCITACITI	GAAGGICIGI	GGCAIGAAAI	CARCOININI	711 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1
201	TGAACTACAG	CACCAGATTC	AGCAATTAAG	CTCTAAGCCA	TCCGCAAAAA
201		GTGGTCTAAG		GAGATTCGGT	
	ACTIONIO	020010			
251	TGACCTCTTA	TCAAAAGGAG	CAATTAAAGG	TACTGTCTAA	TCCTGACCTG -
	ACTGGAGAAT.	AGTTTTCCTC	GTTAATTTCC	ATGACAGATT	AGGACTGGAC
301				GAGGCTCGAA	
	AACCTTAAAC	GAAGGCCAGA	CCAAGCGAAA	CTCCGAGCTT	AACTTTGCGC
			·		003 3 mm0000m
351		TCTTTCGGGC		TCTTTTTGAT	
	TATAAACTTC	AGAAAGCCCG	AAGGAGAATT.	AGAAAAACTA	CGTTAAGCGA
	mmccmmcmca	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	C	ACCTGATTTT	тсатттатсс
401		GATATTATCT	GTCCCATTTC		ACTAAATACC
	AACGAAGACI	GAIAIIAICI	GICCCATTIC	TOOKCIININI	
451	ጥሮል ጥጥርጥርርጥ	TTTCTGAACT	GTTTAAAGCA	TTTGAGGGGG	ATTCAATGAA
471		AAAGACTTGA		AAACTCCCCC	
501	TATTTATGAC	GATTCCGCAG	TATTGGACGC		AAACATTTTA
	ATAAATACTG	CTAAGGCGTC	ATAACCTGCG	ATAGGTCAGA	TTTGTAAAAT
	٠.				
-551	CAATTACCCC			CAAAAGCCTC	
	GTTAATGGGG	GAGACCGTTT	TGAAGGAAAC	GTTTTCGGAG	AGCGATAAAA
	~~~~~~~	amaamamaam	ma a moa coom		<b>ጥጥርርጥርጥጥ</b> ልር
601	GGTTTCTATC	GICGICIGGI	TAATGAGGGT	ATACTATCAC	AACGAGAATG
	CCAAAGATAG	CAGCAGACCA	ATTACTCCCA	AIACIAICAC	AACOAOAATO
c = 1	CATCCCTCCT	አ አ <del>ጥጥር ረጥጥጥ</del> ጥ	CCCCTTATCT	ልጥርጥርCATTA	GTTGAGTGTG
62T	CAIGCCICGI	TTAAGGAAAA	CCGCAATACA	TAGACGTAAT	CAACTCACAC
	GIACOGAGGI	1111100111111	0000.1		
701	GTATTCCTAA	ATCTCAATTG	ATGAATCTTT	CCACCTGTAA	TAATGTTGTT
, 0 1					ATTACAACAA
751	CCGTTAGTTC	GTTTTATTAA	CGTAGATTTT	TCCTCCCAAC	GTCCTGACTG
	GGCAATCAAG	CAAAATAATT	GCATCTAAAA	AGGAGGGTTG	CAGGACTGAC
801	GTATAATGAG	CCAGTTCTTA	AAATCGCATA	AGGTAATTCA	AAATGATTAA
	CATATTACTC	GGTCAAGAAT	TTTAGCGTAT	' TCCATTAAGT	TTTACTAATT

		J	100		
851	AGTTGAAATT	AAACCGTCTC	AAGCGCAATT	TACTACCCGT	TCTGGTGTTT
	TCAACTTTAA	TTTGGCAGAG	TTCGCGTTAA	ATGATGGGCA	AGACCACAAA
901	CTCGTCAGGG	СУУСССТТУТ	тсастсаатс	AGCAGCTTTG	ттассттсат
J 0 ±					
	GAGCAGTCCC	GIICGGAAIA	AGIGACTIAC	TCGTCGAAAC	AATGCAACTA
951	TTGGGTAATG	AATATCCGGT	GCTTGTCAAG	ATTACTCTCG	ACGAAGGTCA
	AACCCATTAC	TTATAGGCCA	CGAACAGTTC	TAATGAGAGC	TGCTTCCAGT.
1001	GCCAGCGTAT	GCGCCTGGTC	ТСТАСАСССТ	GCATCTGTCC	тссттсааас
1001				CGTAGACAGG	
	CGGICGCAIA	CGCGGACCAG	ACAIGIGGCA	CGIAGACAGG	AGCAAGIIIC
1051				GTCTGCGCCT	
	AACCAGTCAA	GCCAAGAGAA	TACTAACTGG	CAGACGCGGA	GCAAGGCCGA
1101	AAGTAACATG	GAGCAGGTCG	CGGATTTCGA	CACAATTTAT	CAGGCGATGA
	TTCATTGTAC	CTCGTCCAGC	GCCTAAAGCT	GTGTTAAATA	GTCCGCTACT
	110111101110	0.00.00.100	0001121001	0101111111	0.00001
1151	TACA A A TOTO	CCTTCTA CTT	TOTTTOCCO	TTGGTATAAT	CCCTCCCCCT
1121					
	ATGTTTAGAG	GCAACATGAA	ACAAAGCGCG	AACCATATTA	GCGACCCCCA
1201	CAAAGATGAG	TGTTTTAGTG	TATTCTTTCG	CCTCTTTCGT	TTTAGGTTGG
	GTTTCTACTC	ACAAAATCAC	ATAAGAAAGC	GGAGAAAGCA	AAATCCAACC
				•	
1251	TGCCTTCGTA	GTGGCATTAC	GTATTTTACC	CGTTTAATGG	AAACTTCCTC
	ACGGAAGCAT	CACCGTAATG	CATAAAATGG	GCAAATTACC	TTTGAAGGAG
1301	א ייכרכייא א כיי	כיייים בייכייי	CAAACCCTCC	GTAGCCGTTG	СТАСССТССТ
1301				CATCGGCAAC	
	IACGCALICA	GAAAICAGGA	GITICGGAGG	CAICGGCAAC	GAIGGGAGCA
•					
1351				CGATCCCGCA	
	AGGCTACGAC	AGAAAGCGAC	GACTCCCACT	GCTAGGGCGT	TTTCGCCGGA
1401	TTGACTCCCT	GCAAGCCTCA-	-GCGACCGAAT	ATATCGGTTA	TGCGTGGGCG
•	AACTGAGGGA	CGTTCGGAGT	CGCTGGCTTA	TATAGCCAAT	ACGCACCCGC
3 4 5 3	א שיכים שיים ביים ביים	TCATTCTCC	CCCNNCTNTC	GGTATCAAGC	ת כתיייית א כיא א
1451					
	TACCAACAAC	AGTAACAGCC	GCGTTGATAG	CCATAGTTCG	ACAAATTCTT
1501	ATTCACCTCG	AAAGCAAGCT	GATAAAGGAG	GTTTCTCGAT	CGAGACGTTN
	TAAGTGGAGC	TTTCGTTCGA	CTATTTCCTC	CAAAGAGCTA	GCTCTGCAAN
1551	NNNGAGGTTC	CAACTTTCAC	CATAATGAAA	TAAGATCACT	ACCGGGCGTA
1331				ATTCTAGTGA	
	MINICICCAMO	GITGWWGIG	GIATIACITI	ATICINGIGA	IGGCCCGCAI
		ma mcca ca ===	mmax aa- a		3 3 3 CC CC 3 CC 5
1601	TTTTTTGAGT				
	AAAAAACTCA	ATAGCTCTAA	AAGTCCTCGA	TTCCTTCGAT	TTTACCTCTT
1651	AAAAATCACT	GGATATACCA	CCGTTGATAT	ATCCCAATGG	CATCGTAAAG
				TAGGGTTACC	

		U	133		
1701				AATGTACCTA TTACATGGAT	
1751				ACCGTAAAGA TGGCATTTCT	
1801				TGCCCGCCTG ACGGGCGGAC	
1851				GTGAGCTGGT CACTCGACCA	
1901	AGTGTTCACC TCACAAGTGG			GAGCAAACTG CTCGTTTGAC	
1951				CCGGCAGTTT GGCCGTCAAA	
2001				ACCTGGCCTA TGGACCGGAT	
2051				GCCAATCCCT CGGTTAGGGA	
2101		GATTTAAACG CTAAATTTGC		GGACAACTTC	
	GIGGICAAAA	CIAAAIIIGC	ACCGGITATA	CCIGIIGAAG	MACCOCOC
	Nco.		ACCOGITATA	CCIGIIGAAG	Adecodoc
	Nco	I ~~~			
2151	Nco.  TTTTCACCAT	I  GGGCAAATAT	TATACGCAAG	GCGACAAGGT	
2151	NCO. TTTTCACCAT AAAAGTGGTA CTGGCGATTC	GGGCAAATAT CCCGTTTATA AGGTTCATCA	TATACGCAAG ATATGCGTTC TGCCGTCTGT	GCGACAAGGT	GCTGATGCCG CGACTACGGC ATGTCGGCAG
2201	NCO. TTTTCACCAT AAAAGTGGTA CTGGCGATTC GACCGCTAAG AATGCTTAAT	GGGCAAATAT CCCGTTTATA AGGTTCATCA TCCAAGTAGT GAATTACAAC	TATACGCAAG ATATGCGTTC TGCCGTCTGT ACGGCAGACA AGTACTGCGA	GCGACAAGGT CGCTGTTCCA GATGGCTTCC	GCTGATGCCG CGACTACGGC ATGTCGGCAG TACAGCCGTC GGCGGGGCGT
2201	NCO. TTTTCACCAT AAAAGTGGTA CTGGCGATTC GACCGCTAAG AATGCTTAAT TTACGAATTA AATTTTTTA	GGGCAAATAT CCCGTTTATA AGGTTCATCA TCCAAGTAGT GAATTACAAC CTTAATGTTG AGGCAGTTAT	TATACGCAAG ATATGCGTTC TGCCGTCTGT ACGGCAGACA AGTACTGCGA TCATGACGCT TGGTGCCCTT	GCGACAAGGT CGCTGTTCCA GATGGCTTCC CTACCGAAGG TGAGTGGCAG ACTCACCGTC	GCTGATGCCG CGACTACGGC ATGTCGGCAG TACAGCCGTC GGCGGGGCGT CCGCCCCGCA
2201	NCO. TTTTCACCAT AAAAGTGGTA CTGGCGATTC GACCGCTAAG AATGCTTAAT TTACGAATTA AATTTTTTA AATTTTTTA TTAAAAAAAAT GAATAAGTGA	GGGCAAATAT CCCGTTTATA AGGTTCATCA TCCAAGTAGT GAATTACAAC CTTAATGTTG AGGCAGTTAT TCCGTCAATA TAATAAGCGG	TATACGCAAG ATATGCGTTC  TGCCGTCTGT ACGGCAGACA  AGTACTGCGA TCATGACGCT  TGGTGCCCTT ACCACGGGAA  ATGAATGGCA	GCGACAAGGT CGCTGTTCCA GATGGCTTCC CTACCGAAGG TGAGTGGCAG ACTCACCGTC AAACGCCTGG TTTGCGGACC	GCTGATGCCG CGACTACGGC ATGTCGGCAG TACAGCCGTC GGCGGGGCGT CCGCCCCGCA TGCTACGCCT ACGATGCGGA
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2201 2251 2301 2351	NCO. TTTTCACCAT AAAAGTGGTA CTGGCGATTC GACCGCTAAG AATGCTTAAT TTACGAATTA TTAAAAAAAT GAATAAGTGA CTTATTCACT ACCCGGTCGT TGGGCCAGCA TGCTGGTTTA	GGGCAAATAT CCCGTTTATA AGGTTCATCA TCCAAGTAGT GAATTACAAC CTTAATGTTG AGGCAGTTAT TCCGTCAATA TAATAAGCGG ATTATTCGCC CGGTTCAGGG GCCAAGTCCC	TATACGCAAG ATATGCGTTC  TGCCGTCTGT ACGGCAGACA  AGTACTGCGA TCATGACGCT  TGGTGCCCTT ACCACGGGAA  ATGAATGGCA TACTTACCGT  CAGGGTCGTT GTCCCAGCAA  GACTACCGGA	GCGACAAGGT CGCTGTTCCA GATGGCTTCC CTACCGAAGG TGAGTGGCAG ACTCACCGTC AAACGCCTGG TTTGCGGACC GAAATTCGAA CTTTAAGCTT AAATAGCCGC TTTATCGGCG	GCTGATGCCG CGACTACGGC  ATGTCGGCAG TACAGCCGTC  GGCGGGGCGT CCGCCCCGCA  TGCTACGCCT ACGATGCGGA  AGCAAATTCG TCGTTTAAGC  TTATGTCTAT AATACAGATA  CCGTGTGCTT

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2601			GCTCACTCAT CGAGTGAGTA	
2651				AATTGTGAGC TTAACACTCG
2701		 	GACCATGATT CTGGTACTAA	
2751			GCTATCGCGA CGATAGCGCT	
2801			CGACTACAAA GCTGATGTTT	
2851			CCGCTGGTGA GGCGACCACT	
2901		 	AACTCCGGTA TTGAGGCCAT	
2951			TCAGCCACCG AGTCGGTGGC	
3001		 	TTCCAGACCG AAGGTCTGGC	
3051			ATCTCCTCCG TAGAGGAGGC	
3101			CTACTCCAAC GATGAGGTTG	
3151			GCGCTGGTGG CGCGACCACC	TGGAGGGTCT ACCTCCCAGA
	•	BamHI		
3201	GGAGGAGGTG CCTCCTCCAC		GGCGGGGGAG CCGCCCCTC	
3251	TGGCGGTAGT ACCGCCATCA		TCAACTAGTT AGTTGATCAA	
3301	GTGACCTGGT CACTGGACCA		AACTGTCCTG TTGACAGGAC	

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3351				TGGGTTCGTC	
	CCAAAGAGGA	AGAGGAGGAT	GCCATACAGG	ACCCAAGCAG	TCTGGGGCCT
3401				CAACGGTGGT	
	GTTTGCAGAC	CTTACCCAAC	GATGGTAGAG	GTTGCCACCA	CCAATGTGGA
3451				CCATCTCCCG	
	TGATGGGCCT	GAGGCAATTT	CCAGCAAAGT	GGTAGAGGGC	ACTGTTGCGA
		•			
	•	PstI	•		
		~~~~			
3501				CTGAAATCCG	
	TTTTTGTGGG	ACATGGACGT	CTACAGGAGG	GACTTTAGGC	TTCTGAGTCG
		maaaamaama	CMC > CCMM >		a a m m a a a m m
3551				CGACGAAAAC	
-	ATACATGATG	ACGCGAGCAG	CACTIGCAAT	GCIGCIIIIG.	CCAAAGCGAA
				•	EcoRI
	-				ECORI
3601	A CTGGGGTCA	GGGTACCCTG	GTTA CCGTTT	CAGCTTCCGG	AGAATTCGAG
3001				GTCGAAGGCC	
	101100001101		0.2000.22.	01001110000	10111110010
	AvaI				
,	~~~~~		•		
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	CGGAGCCCCC	GGCTCCCGCC	GCCAAGACCA	AGGCCACTAA	AACTAATACT
			•		
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	TTTTTACCGT	TTGCGATTAT	TCCCCCGATA	CTGGCTTTTA	CGGCTACTTT
3751				TTGATTCTGT	
	TGCGCGATGT	CAGACTGCGA	TTTCCGTTTG	AACTAAGACA	GCGATGACTA
		·G1 - T			None
•		ClaI		•	
3801	ጥእ ሮርርጥሮርጥሮ	CTATCCATCC	TTTC3 TTCCT	GACGTTTCCG	CCCTTCCTA A
3801				CTGCAAAGGC	
	AIGCCACGAC	UNINGCIACC	AMOTAACCA	CIGCAAAGGC	COOMCONI
3951	TGGTAATGGT	GCTACTGGTG	א יידידינינינינינינינינינינינינינינינינינ	СТСТА АТТСС	САААТСССТС
3031				GAGATTAAGG	
				0.10.11 1.11.00	
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				ACTTATTAAA	
3951	TTACCTTCCC	TCCCTCAATC	GGTTGAATGT	CGCCCTTTTG	TCTTTGGCGC
				GCGGGAAAAC	•
4001	TGGTAAACCA	TATGAATTTT	CTATTGATTG	TGACAAAATA	AACTTATTCC
	ACCATTTGGT	ATACTTAAAA	GATAACTAAC	ACTGTTTTAT	TTGAATAAGG
4051	GTGGTGTCTT	TGCGTTTCTT	TTATATGTTG	CCACCTTTAT	GTATGTATTT
	CACCACAGAA	ACGCAAAGAA	AATATACAAC	GGTGGAAATA	CATACATAAA

		7	139		
					HindIII
4101				GAGTCTTGAT CTCAGAACTA	
4151				GATACAATTA CTATGTTAAT	
	·		EcoRI		
4201				ATGCCAGTTC TACGGTCAAG	
4251				TCTGGTAACT AGACCATTGA	
4301				GTAAGATAGC CATTCTATCG	
4351	TCATTGTTTC AGTAACAAAG			AACTCAATTC TTGAGTTAAG	
4401				TGATTTTGTT ACTAAAACAA	
4451	-		•	GTTTTTATGT CAAAAATACA	
4501				AAACAAAAA TTTGTTTTTT	
4551		•		TATTTTGTAA ATAAAACATT	
4601				TAAGATTCAG ATTCTAAGTC	
4651	TAGCTGGGTG ATCGACCCAC			ATTTAAGGCT TAAATTCCGA	
4701	CCGCAAGTCG GGCGTTCAGC			CGCGTTCTTA GCGCAAGAAT	
4751	TAAGCCTTCT ATTCGGAAGA			TGGTCGTGGT ACCAGCACCA	
4801	ACGACGAAAA TGCTGCTTTT			TTGATGAATG AACTACTTAC	
4851	TTTAATACCC AAATTATGGG			AGACAGCCGA TCTGTCGGCT	

4901		TGGGATGGGA ACCCTACCCT	
4951	•	 CAGGCGCGTT GTCCGCGCAA	
5001		CAGAATTACT GTCTTAATGA	TCGGCACTTT AGCCGTGAAA
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5101		TCTCAATTAA AGAGTTAATT	
5151	-	ATATAACGCA TATATTGCGT	
5201		GTGTTTATTC CACAAATAAG	
5251		CCATTAAATT GGTAATTTAA	
5301		GTTTTCTCGC CAAAAGAGCG	
5351		ATAGTTATAT TATCAATATA	
5401		ACCTATGATT TGGATACTAA	
5451	TCTTCTCAGC AGAAGAGTCG	AAGCTATCGC TTCGATAGCG	
5501		ACGATTTACA TGCTAAATGT	TATTCCATCA ATAAGGTAGT
5551	CATATATTGA GTATATAACT	GTTTCAATTA CAAAGTTAAT	
5601	ATTGTTAAAT TAACAATTTA		TCATCATCTT AGTAGTAGAA
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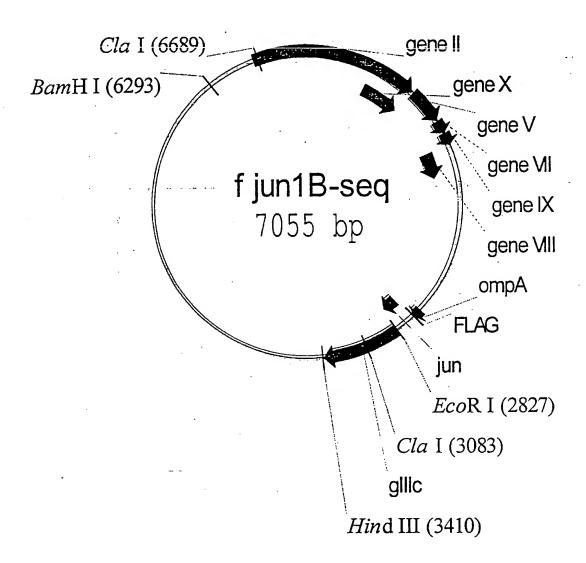
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	CTTCTGGTGG GAAGACCACC			
6001		 	ATAAGGGTTG TATTCCCAAC	
6051		 	TGTATTATCT ACATAATAGA	
6101		 	ATATTTTAGA TATAAAATCT	
6151		 	GACCAGATAT CTGGTCTATA	
6201			TTTAGATTTT AAATCTAAAA	
6251			GTGTTAATAC CACAATTATG	
6301		 	TTCGGTATTT AAGCCATAAA	
6351			GACTAATAGC CTGATTATCG	
6401	TATTGTCTGT ATAACAGACA		CAGGTCAGAA GTCCAGTCTT	
6451	TCTGTTGGCC AGACAACCGG		GGTCGTGTAA CCAGCACATT	
6501	TGCCAATGTA ACGGTTACAT		TGAGCGTCAA ACTCGCAGTT	
6551	TTTCTATGAG AAAGATACTC		CTGGCGGTAA GACCGCCATT	

		1.	4137		
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	CTATATTGGT	CATTCCGGCT	ATCAAACTCA	AGAAGATGAG	TCCGTTCACT
6651	тсттаттаст	AATCAAAGAA	GTATTGCGAC	AACGGTTAAT	ттесетелте
0031		TTAGTTTCTT			
	ACAATAATGA	IIAGIIICII	CATAACGCIG	IIGCCAAIIA	AACGCACIAC
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	CAGTCTGAGA	AAACGAGCCA	CCGGAGTGAC	TAATGTTTTT	GTGAAGAGTT
6751	GATTCTGGTG	TGCCGTTCCT	GTCTAAAATC	CCTTTAATCG	GCCTCCTGTT
•	CTAAGACCAC	ACGGCAAGGA	CAGATTTTAG	GGAAATTAGC	CGGAGGACAA
			*		
6801	ייא ככידיכי כי בידי	TCTGATTCTA	ACGAGGAAAG	СУССТТСТУС	GTGCTCGTCA
9901		AGACTAAGAT			
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6851		AGTACGCGCC			
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	CCACCAATGC				
	00.100100				
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0321		AAAGAAGGGA			
	GAGGAAAGCG	AAAGAAGGGA	AGGAAAGAGC	GGIGCAAGAG	GCCGAAAGGG
				*	
			BamHI		
		~-			
7001		TAAATCGGGG			
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7051	ACGGCACCTC	GACCTCCAAA	AACTTGATTT	GGGTGATGGT	TCACGTAGTG
	TGCCGTGGAG	CTGGAGGTTT	TTGAACTAAA	CCCACTACCA	AGTGCATCAC
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7101		GACTATCTGC			
-	CCGGIAGCGG	GACIAICIGC	CHÜHMAGCOO	Christochi	
		GTGGACTCTT	COURT CARA A CO	CC2 2 C2 2 C2 C	ጥር አ ር አ አ ር መአ አ
7151					
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7201					
	CTCGGCCTAT				
		TCTTTTGATT AGAAAACTAA			
7251	GAGCCGGATA	AGAAAACTAA	ATATTCCTAA	AAACAGTAAA	AGACGAATGA
7251	GAGCCGGATA GGTTAAAAAA	AGAAAACTAA TAAGCTGATT	ATATTCCTAA TAACAAATAT	AAACAGTAAA TTAACGCGAA	AGACGAATGA ATTTAACAAA
7251	GAGCCGGATA GGTTAAAAAA	AGAAAACTAA	ATATTCCTAA TAACAAATAT	AAACAGTAAA TTAACGCGAA	AGACGAATGA ATTTAACAAA
	GAGCCGGATA GGTTAAAAA CCAATTTTT	AGAAAACTAA TAAGCTGATT ATTCGACTAA	ATATTCCTAA TAACAAATAT ATTGTTTATA	AAACAGTAAA TTAACGCGAA AATTGCGCTT	AGACGAATGA ATTTAACAAA TAAATTGTTT
7251 7301	GAGCCGGATA GGTTAAAAAA CCAATTTTTT ACATTAACGT	AGAAAACTAA TAAGCTGATT ATTCGACTAA TTACAATTTA	ATATTCCTAA TAACAAATAT ATTGTTTATA AATATTTGCT	AAACAGTAAA TTAACGCGAA AATTGCGCTT TATACAATCA	AGACGAATGA ATTTAACAAA TAAATTGTTT TCCTGTTTTT
	GAGCCGGATA GGTTAAAAAA CCAATTTTTT ACATTAACGT	AGAAAACTAA TAAGCTGATT ATTCGACTAA	ATATTCCTAA TAACAAATAT ATTGTTTATA AATATTTGCT	AAACAGTAAA TTAACGCGAA AATTGCGCTT TATACAATCA	AGACGAATGA ATTTAACAAA TAAATTGTTT TCCTGTTTTT
7301	GAGCCGGATA GGTTAAAAA CCAATTTTT ACATTAACGT TGTAATTGCA	AGAAAACTAA TAAGCTGATT ATTCGACTAA TTACAATTTA AATGTTAAAT	ATATTCCTAA TAACAAATAT ATTGTTTATA AATATTTGCT TTATAAACGA	AAACAGTAAA TTAACGCGAA AATTGCGCTT TATACAATCA ATATGTTAGT	AGACGAATGA ATTTAACAAA TAAATTGTTT TCCTGTTTTT AGGACAAAAA
7301	GAGCCGGATA GGTTAAAAAA CCAATTTTTT ACATTAACGT	AGAAAACTAA TAAGCTGATT ATTCGACTAA TTACAATTTA AATGTTAAAT	ATATTCCTAA TAACAAATAT ATTGTTTATA AATATTTGCT TTATAAACGA	AAACAGTAAA TTAACGCGAA AATTGCGCTT TATACAATCA ATATGTTAGT	AGACGAATGA ATTTAACAAA TAAATTGTTT TCCTGTTTTT AGGACAAAAA
7301	GAGCCGGATA GGTTAAAAA CCAATTTTTT ACATTAACGT TGTAATTGCA GGGGCTTTTC	AGAAAACTAA TAAGCTGATT ATTCGACTAA TTACAATTTA AATGTTAAAT	ATATTCCTAA TAACAAATAT ATTGTTTATA AATATTTGCT TTATAAACGA CCGGGGTACA	AAACAGTAAA TTAACGCGAA AATTGCGCTT TATACAATCA ATATGTTAGT TATGATTGAC	AGACGAATGA ATTTAACAAA TAAATTGTTT TCCTGTTTTT AGGACAAAAA ATGCTAGTTT

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7401				GCTCCAGACT	
	ATGCTAATGG	CAAGTAGCTA	AGAGAACAAA	CGAGGTCTGA	AAGTCCATTA
7451	GACCTGATAG	CCTTTGTAGA	CCTCTCAAAA	ATAGCTACCC	TCTCCGGCAT
	CTGGACTATC	GGAAACATCT	GGAGAGTTTT	TATCGATGGG	AGAGGCCGTA
7501	GAATTTATCA	GCTAGAACGG	TTGAATATCA	TATTGACGGT	GATTTGACTG
	CTTAAATAGT	CGATCTTGCC	AACTTATAGT	ATAACTGCCA	CTAAACTGAC
7551	TCTCCGGCCT	TTCTCACCCG	TTTGAATCTT	TGCCTACTCA	TTACTCCGGC
	AGAGGCCGGA	AAGAGTGGGC	AAACTTAGAA	ACGGATGAGT	AATGAGGCCG
7601	ATTGCATTTA	AAATATATGA	GGGTTCTAAA	AATTTTTATC	CCTGCGTTGA
	TAACGTAAAT.	TTTATATACT	.CCCAAGATTT	TTAAAAATAG	GGACGCAACT
7651	AATTAAGGCT	TCACCAGCAA	AAGTATTACA	GGGTCATAAT	GTTTTTGGTA
	TTAATTCCGA	AGTGGTCGTT	TTCATAATGT	CCCAGTATTA	CAAAAACCAT
7701	CAACCGATTT	AGCTTTATGC	TCTGAGGCTT	TATTGCTTAA	TTTTGCTAAC
	GTTGGCTAAA	TCGAAATACG	AGACTCCGAA	ATAACGAATT	AAAACGATTG
7751	TCTCTGCCTT	GCTTGTACGA	TTTATTGGAT	GTT	
	AGAGACGGAA	CGAACATGCT	AAATAACCTA	CAA ·	

### Figure 3



1	A A CCCTACTA	CCATTAGTAG	AATTGATGCC	ACCTTTTCAG	CTCGCGCCCC
		GGTAATCATC			
51		ATAGCTAAAC			
	TTTACTTTTA	TATCGATTTG	TCCAATAACT	GGTAAACGCT	TTACATAGAT
101		TAAATCTACT			
	TACCAGTTTG	ATTTAGATGA	GCAAGCGTCT	TAACCCTTAG	TTGACAATGT -
151	тсслатсааа	CTTCCAGACA	СССТАСТТТА	GTTGCATATT	TAAAACATGT
121		GAAGGTCTGT			
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201		CACCAGATTC			
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301		GAAGGCCAGA			
351		TCTTTCGGGC			
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701	GTATTCCTAA	ATCTCAATTG	ATGAATCTTT	CCACCTGTAA	TAATGTTGTT
	CATAAGGATT	TAGAGTTAAC	TACTTAGAAA	GGTGGACATT	ATTACAACAA
751	CCGTTAGTTC	GTTTTATTAA	CGTAGATTTT	TCCTCCCAAC	GTCCTGACTG
	GGCAATCAAG	CAAAATAATT	GCATCTAAAA	AGGAGGGTTG	CAGGACTGAC
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		•			
951				ATTACTCTCG	
	AACCCATTAC	TTATAGGCCA	CGAACAGTTC	TAATGAGAGC	TGCTTCCAGT
1001	CCCACCGTAT	GCGCCTGGTC	TGTACACCGT	GCATCTGTCC	TCGTTCAAAG
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1151				TTGGTATAAT	
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	GTTTCTACTC	ACAAAATCAC	ATAAGAAAGC	GGAGAAAGCA	AAATCCAACC
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		CTCCCATTAC	CTATTTTACC	CGTTTAATGG	AAACTTCCTC
1251	IGCCIICGIA	GIGGCATIAC	CIMITITACC	CCITIMITOC	TTTTCN NCCNC
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1301	ATGCGTAAGT	CTTTAGTCCT	CAAAGCCTCC	GTAGCCGTTG	CTACCCTCGT
	TACGCATTCA	GAAATCAGGA	GTTTCGGAGG	CATCGGCAAC	GATGGGAGCA
1351	тсссатесте	TCTTTCGCTG	CTGAGGGTGA	CGATCCCGCA	AAAGCGGCCT
1331				GCTAGGGCGT	
	AGGCIACGAC	AGAMAGCOAC	CACTCCCACT	0011100000	
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1401	TTGACTCCCT	GCAAGCCTCA	GCGACCGAAT	ATATCGGTTA	166616666
	AACTGAGGGA	CGTTCGGAGT	CGCTGGCTTA	TATAGCCAAT	ACGCACCCGC
1451	ATGGTTGTTG	TCATTGTCGG	CGCAACTATC	GGTATCAAGC	TGTTTAAGAA
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1501	ATTCACCTCG	AAAGCAAGCI	GATAAAGGAG	GILICICGAL	CCRCCCCAAN
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1551	NNNGAGGTTC	CAACTTTCAC	CATAATGAAA	TAAGATCACT	ACCGGGCGTA
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1701		GGCATTTCAG			
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1751		ATATTACGGC			
	CAAGTCGACC	TATAATGCCG	GAAAAATTTC	TGGCATTTCT	TTTTATTCGT
1801		CCGGCCTTTA			
	GTTCAAAATA	GGCCGGAAAT	AAGTGTAAGA	ACGGGCGGAC	TACTTACGAG.
1851		CCGTATGGCA			
	TAGGCCTCAA	GGCATACCGT	TACTTTCTGC.	CACTCGACCA	CTATACCCTA
1901	AGTGTTCACC	CTTGTTACAC	CGTTTTCCAT	GAGCAAACTG	AAACGTTTTC
	TCACAAGTGG	GAACAATGTG	GCAAAAGGTA	CTCGTTTGAC	TTTGCAAAAG
1951					CTACACATAT
	TAGCGAGACC	TCACTTATGG	TGCTGCTAAA	GGCCGTCAAA	GATGTGTATA
2001		TGTGGCGTGT			
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2051	GGGTTTATTG	AGAATATGTT	TTTCGTCTCA	GCCAATCCCT	GGGTGAGTTT
	CCCAAATAAC	TCTTATACAA	AAAGCAGAGT	CGGTTAGGGA	CCCACTCAAA
2101		GATTTAAACG			
	GTGGTCAAAA	CTAAATTTGC	ATCGGTTATA	CCTGTTGAAG	AAGCGGGGGC
2151	TTTTCACTAT	GGGCAAATAT	TATACGCAAG	GCGACAAGGT	GCTGATGCCG
	AAAAGTGATA	CCCGTTTATA	ATATGCGTTC	CGCTGTTCCA	CGACTACGGC
2201		AGGTTCATCA			
	GACCGCTAAG	TCCAAGTAGT	ACGGCAAACA	CTACCGAAGG	TACAGCCGTC
2251		GAAȚTACAAC			
	TTACGAATTA	CTTAATGTTG	TCATGACGCT	ACTCACCGTC	CCGCCCCGCA
2301	AATTTTTTA	AGGCAGTTAT	TGGTGCCCTT	AAACGCCTGG	TGCTAGCCTG
	TTAAAAAAAT	TCCGTCAATA	ACCACGGGAA	TTTGCGGACC	ACGATCGGAC
2351					GCTCGACCGA
	TCCGGTCAAA	CGAGTCCGAG	AGGGGCACCT	CCATTATTAA	CGAGCTGGCT
2401					CCCACCTCAA
	ATTTTCGCCG	AAGGACTGTC	CTCCGGCAAA	ACAAAACGTC	GGGTGGAGTT
2451					GCTTTACACT
	GCGTTAATTA	CACTCAATCG	AGTGAGTAAT	CCGTGGGGTC	CGAAATGTGA
2501	TTATGCTTCC	GGCTCGTATG	TTGTGTGGAA	TTGTGAGCGG	ATAACAATTT
200-	AATACGAAGG	CCGAGCATAC	AACACACCTT	AACACTCGCC	TATTGTTAAA

18/39 2551 CACACAGGAA ACAGCTATGA CCATGATTAC GAATTTCTAG ATAACGAGGG GTGTGTCCTT TGTCGATACT GGTACTAATG CTTAAAGATC TATTGCTCCC 2601 CAAAAATGA AAAAGACAGC TATCGCGATT GCAGTGGCAC TGGCTGGTTT GTTTTTTACT TTTTCTGTCG ATAGCGCTAA CGTCACCGTG ACCGACCAAA 2651 CGCTACCGTA GCGCAGGCCG ACTACAAAGA TGTCGACGCC GGTGGTCGGA GCGATGGCAT CGCGTCCGGC TGATGTTTCT ACAGCTGCGG CCACCAGCCT. 2701 TCGCCCGGCT AGAGGAAAAA GTGAAAACCT TGAAAGCGCA AAACTCCGAG AGCGGGCCGA TCTCCTTTTT CACTTTTGGA ACTTTCGCGT TTTGAGGCTC 2751 CTGGCGTCCA CGGCCAACAT GCTCAGGGAA CAGGTGGCAC AGCTTAAACA GACCGCAGGT GCCGGTTGTA CGAGTCCCTT GTCCACCGTG TCGAATTTGT EcoRI 2801 GAAAGTCATG AACCACGGTG GTGCCGAATT CAATGCTGGC GGCGGCTCTG CTTTCAGTAC TTGGTGCCAC CACGGCTTAA GTTACGACCG CCGCCGAGAC 2851 GTGGTGGTTC TGGTGGCGGC TCTGAGGGTG GTGGCTCTGA GGGTGGCGGT CACCACCAAG ACCACCGCCG AGACTCCCAC CACCGAGACT CCCACCGCCA 2901 TCTGAGGGTG GCGGCTCTGA GGGAGGCGGT TCCGGTGGTG GCTCTGGTTC AGACTCCCAC CGCCGAGACT CCCTCCGCCA AGGCCACCAC CGAGACCAAG 2951 CGGTGATTTT GATTATGAAA AGATGGCAAA CGCTAATAAG GGGGCTATGA GCCACTAAAA CTAATACTTT TCTACCGTTT GCGATTATTC CCCCGATACT 3001 CCGAAAATGC CGATGAAAAC GCGCTACAGT CTGACGCTAA AGGCAAACTT GGCTTTTACG GCTACTTTTG CGCGATGTCA GACTGCGATT TCCGTTTGAA ClaI 3051 GATTCTGTCG CTACTGATTA CGGTGCTGCT ATCGATGGTT TCATTGGTGA CTAAGACAGC GATGACTAAT GCCACGACGA TAGCTACCAA AGTAACCACT 3101 CGTTTCCGGC CTTGCTAATG GTAATGGTGC TACTGGTGAT TTTGCTGGCT GCAAAGGCCG GAACGATTAC CATTACCACG ATGACCACTA AAACGACCGA 3151 CTAATTCCCA AATGGCTCAA GTCGGTGACG GTGATAATTC ACCTTTAATG GATTAAGGGT TTACCGAGTT CAGCCACTGC CACTATTAAG TGGAAATTAC 3201 AATAATTTCC GTCAATATTT ACCTTCCCTC CCTCAATCGG TTGAATGTCG TTATTAAAGG CAGTTATAAA TGGAAGGGAG GGAGTTAGCC AACTTACAGC 3251 CCCTTTGTC TTTAGCGCTG GTAAACCATA TGAATTTTCT ATTGATTGTG GGGAAAACAG AAATCGCGAC CATTTGGTAT ACTTAAAAGA TAACTAACAC

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AGAACTACTT ACGCCATGAA CCAAATTATG GGCAAGTACC TTACTGTTCC

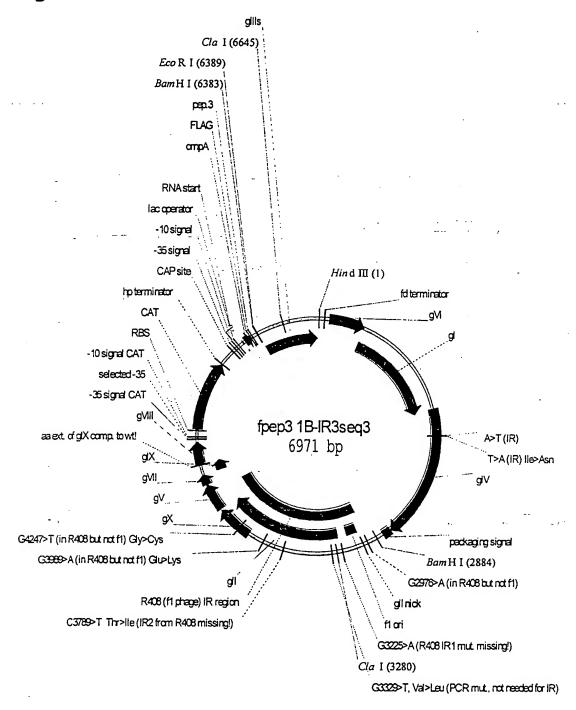
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4151	AAAGACAGCC	GATTATTGAT	TGGTTTCTTC	ATGCTCGTA	A ATTGGGATGG
					TAACCCTACC
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4251	TTCTGCATTA	GCTGAACACC	TTGTTTATTG	TCGCCGTCTC	GACAGAATTA
	AAGACGTAAT	CGACTTGTGC	AACAAATAAC	AGCGGCAGAC	CTGTCTTAAT
4301	CTTTACCCTT	TGTCGGCACT	TTATATTCTC	TTGTTACTG	CTCAAAAATG
	GAAATGGGAA	ACAGCCGTGA	AATATAAGAG	AACAATGACO	GAGTTTTTAC
4351	CCTCTGCCTA	AATTACATGI	TGGTGTTGTT	AAATATGGTG	ATTCTCAATT
	GGAGACGGAT	TTAATGTACA	ACCACAACAA	TTTATACCAC	TAAGAGTTAA
4401	AAGCCCTACT	GTTGAGCGTT	GGCTTTATAC	TGGTAAGAAT	TTATATAACG
	TTCGGGATGA	CAACTCGCAA	CCGAAATATG	ACCATTCTTA	AATATATTGC
4451	CATATGACAC	TAAACAGGCT	TTTTCCAGTA	ATTATGATTC	AGGTGTTTAT
	GTATACTGTG	ATTTGTCCGA	AAAAGGTCAT	TAATACTAAG	TCCACAAATA
4501	TCATATTTAA	CCCCTTATTT	ATCACACGGT	CGGTATTTCA	AACCATTAAA
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4551	TTTAGGTCAG	AAGATGAAAT	TAACTAAAAT	ATATTTGAAA	AAGTTTTCTC
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					TATATCAATA
4651	ATAACCCAAC	CTAAGCCGGA	GGTTAAAAAG	GTAGTCTCTC	AGACCTATGA.
			CCAATTTTC		
4701	TTTTGATAAA	TTCACTATTG	ACTCTTCTCA	GCGTCTTAAT	CTAAGCTATC
	AAAACTATTT				
4751	GCTATGTTTT	CAAGGATTCT	AAGGGAAAAT	TAATTAATAG	CGACGATTTA
	CGATACAAAA				
4801	CAGAAGCAAG	GTTATTCCAT	CACATATATT	GATTTATGTA	CTGTTTCAAT
	GTCTTCGTTC				
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	ATTTTTTCCA				•
4901	TTGATGTTTG	TTTCATCATC	TTCTTTTGCT	CAAGTAATTG	AAATGAATAA
	AACTACAAAC	AAAGTAGTAG	AAGAAAACGA	GTTCATTAAC	TTTACTTATT
4951	TTCGCCTCTG	CGCGATTTCG	TGACTTGGTA	TTCAAAGCAA	ACAGGTGAAT
	AAGCGGAGAC (	GCGCTAAAGC	ACTGAACCAT	AAGTTTCGTT	TGTCCACTTA

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5001	CTGTTATTG	CTCACCTGAT	GTTAAAGGTA	CAGTGACTGT	ATATTCCTCT
	GACAATAAC	GACTCCACTA	CAATITICCAT	CTCACTCACA	TATAAGGAGA
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	TIACATAATA	GACAACTACC	AAGATTGAAT	AATCATCAAT	CGCGGGGATT
5401	AGATATTTTA	GATAACCTTC	CGCAATTTCT	TTCTACTGTT	GATTTGCCAA
	TCTATAAAAT	CTATTGGAAG	GCGTTAAAGA	AAGATGACAA	CTAAACCCTT
				12.0111CHCHA	CIMAACGGII
5451	CTGACCAGAT	ATTGATTGAA	CC3 mma 3 mmm	mcca commo:	
. 3431	CIGACCAGAI	ATIGATIGAA	GGATTAATTT	TCGAGGTTCA	GCAAGGTGAT
	GACTGGTCTA	TAACTAACTT	CCTAATTAAA	AGCTCCAAGT	CGTTCCACTA
5501	GCTTTAGATT	TTTCCTTTGC	TGCTGGCTCT	CAGCGCGGCA	CTGTTGCTGG
	CGAAATCTAA	AAAGGAAACG	ACGACCGAGA	GTCGCGCCCT	CJCJJCCJCC.
			HOMODOMOR	GICGCGCCGI	GACAACGACC
5551	ጥር ርመር ውስ አ አ ጠ	`			
•	IGGIGITAAT	ACTGACCGTC	TAACCTCTGT	TTTATCTTCT	GCGGGTGGTT
	ACCACAATTA	TGACTGGCAG	ATTGGAGACA	AAATAGAAGA	CGCCCACCAA
5601	CGTTCGGTAT	TTTTAACGGC	GATGTTTTAG	GGCTATCAGT	<b>ጥርርርርር አጥ</b> ሞአ
•	GCAAGCCATA	AAAATTGCCG	CTACAAAATC	CCCAMACMOA	ACCCCCMAN
	0011100011111	munilocco	CIACAAAAIC	CCGATAGTCA	AGCGCGTAAT
				•	
5651	AAGACTAATA	GCCATTCAAA	AATATTGTCT	GTGCCTCGTA	TTCTTACGCT
	TTCTGATTAT	CGGTAAGTTT	TTATAACAGA	CACGGAGCAT	AAGAATGCGA
5701	TTCAGGTCAG	AAGGGTTCTA	<b>ԱփփՐփՇփան</b>	רכא כא א שכשם	
5.0-	AACTCCACTC	TTCCCO A CAR	1110101100	CCAGAATGIC	CCTTTTATTA
	AAGICCAGIC	TTCCCAAGAT	AAAGACAACC	GGTCTTACAG	GGAAAATAAT
5751	CTGGTCGTGT	AACTGGTGAA	TCTGCCAATG	TAAATAATCC	ATTTCAGACG
	GACCAGCACA	TTGACCACTT	AGACGGTTAC	ልጥጥጥልጥጥልርር	TAAAGTCTCC
			COLIAC	TITITIAGG	TUVUGICIRC
E001	CTTTCACCTC	3333mc====			
TUBC	GIIGAGCGTC	AAAATGTTGG	TATTTCTATG	AGTGTTTTTC	CCGTTGCAAT
	CAACTCGCAG	TTTTACAACC	ATAAAGATAC	TCACAAAAAG	GGCAACGTTA
				·	

			2139		
5851	GGCTGGCGGT CCGACCGCCA	AATATTGTTT TTATAACAAA	TAGATATAAC ATCTATATTG	CAGTAAGGCC GTCATTCCGG	GATAGTTTGA CTATCAAACT
5901		TCAGGCAAGT AGTCCGTTCA			
5951	ACAACGGTTA TGTTGCCAAT	ATTTGCGTGA TAAACGCACT	TGGTCAGACT ACCAGTCTGA	CTTTTGCTCG GAAAACGAGC	GTGGCCTCAC CACCGGAGTG
6001		AACACTTCTC TTGTGAAGAG			CTGTCTAAAA GACAGATTTT
6051	TCCCTTTAAT AGGGAAATTA	CGGCCTCCTG GCCGGAGGAC	TTTAGCTCCC AAATCGAGGG	GTTCTGATTC CAAGACTAAG	TAACGAGGAA ATTGCTCCTT
6101	AGCACGTTGT TCGTGCAACA	ACGTGCTCGT TGCACGAGCA	CAAAGCAACC GTTTCGTTGG	ATAGȚACGCG TATCATGCGC	CCCTGTAGCG GGGACATCGC
6151	GCGCATTAAG CGCGTAATTC	CGCGGCGGGT GCGCCGCCCA	GTGGTGGTTA CACCACCAAT	CGCGCAGCGT GCGCGTCGCA	GACCGCTACA CTGGCGATGT
6201		CCCTAGCGCC GGGATCGCGG			
		•		00	BamHI
6251		TCCGGCTTTC AGGCCGAAAG			
6301		ATTTAGTGCT TAAATCACGA			
6351	AACCCACTAC	GTTCACGTAG CAAGTGCATC	ACCCGGTAGC		
6401	CCCTTTGACG GGGAAACTGC	TTGGAGTCCA AACCTCAGGT	CGTTCTTTAA	TAGTGGACTC ATCACCTGAG	TTGTTCCAAA AACAAGGTTT
6451	CTGGAACAAC GACCTTGTTG	ACTCACAACT TGAGTGTTGA			
6501	TTTTTGTCAT AAAAACAGTA				
6551	ATTTAACGCG TAAATTGCGC	AAATTTAACA TTTAAATTGT			
6601	CTTATACAAT GAATATGTTA				

ClaI 6651 CATATGATTG ACATGCTAGT TTTACGATTA CCGTTCATCG ATTCTCTTGT GTATACTAAC TGTACGATCA AAATGCTAAT GGCAAGTAGC TAAGAGAACA 6701 TTGCTCCAGA CTTTCAGGTA ATGACCTGAT AGCCTTTGTA GACCTCTCAA AACGAGGTCT GAAAGTCCAT TACTGGACTA TCGGAAACAT CTGGAGAGTT 6751 AAATAGCTAC CCTCTCCGGC ATGAATTTAT CAGCTAGAAC GGTTGAATAT TTTATCGATG GGAGAGGCCG TACTTAAATA GTCGATCTTG CCAACTTATA 6801 CATATTGACG GTGATTTGAC TGTCTCCGGC CTTTCTCACC CGTTTGAATC GTATAACTGC CACTAAACTG ACAGAGGCCG GAAAGAGTGG GCAAACTTAG 6851 TTTGCCTACT CATTACTCCG GCATTGCATT TAAAATATAT GAGGGTTCTA AAACGGATGA GTAATGAGGC CGTAACGTAA ATTTTATATA CTCCCAAGAT---6901 AAAATTTTTA TCCCTGCGTT GAAATTAAGG CTTCACCAGC AAAAGTATTA TTTTAAAAAT AGGGACGCAA CTTTAATTCC GAAGTGGTCG TTTTCATAAT 6951 CAGGGTCATA ATGTTTTTGG TACAACCGAT TTAGCTTTAT GCTCTGAGGC GTCCCAGTAT TACAAAAACC ATGTTGGCTA AATCGAAATA CGAGACTCCG 7001 TTTATTGCTT AATTTTGCTA ACTCTCTGCC TTGCTTGTAC GATTTATTGG AAATAACGAA TTAAAACGAT TGAGAGACGG AACGAACATG CTAAATAACC 7051 ATGTT TACAA

Figure 4



	25/39						
	HindIII	_	- : <del></del>				
1		AATTCACCTC					
	TCGAAGCTCT	TTAAGTGGAG	CTTTCGTTCG	ACTATTTGGC	TATGTTAATT		
51		TGGAGCCTTT					
	ICCGAGGAAA	ACCTCGGAAA	AAAAAACCIC	TTAATTAAGT	TAGTACGGTC		
101		TATTCCGTTA ATAAGGCAAT					
		•					
151	ACTTTGTTCG	GCTATCTGCT	TACTTTCCTT	AAAAAGGGCT	TCGGTAAGAT		
	TGAAACAAGC	CGATAGACGA	ATGAAAGGAA	TTTTTCCCGA	AGCCATTCTA		
201		ATTTCATTGT					
	TCGATAACGA	TAAAGTAACA	AAGAACGAGA	ATAATAACCC	GAATTGAGTT		
251	TTCTTGTGGG	TTATCTCTCT	GATATTAGCG	CACAATTACC	CTCTGATTTT		
	AAGAACACCC	AATAGAGAGA	CTATAATCGC	GTGTTAATGG	GAGACTAAAA		
301	GTTCAGGGCG	TTCAGTTAAT	TCTCCCGTCT	AATGCGCTTC	CCTGTTTTTA		
	CAAGTCCCGC	AAGTCAATTA	AGAGGGCAGA	TTACGCGAAG	GGACAAAAAT		
351	TGTTATTCTC	TCTGTAAAGG	CTGCTATTTT	CATTTTTGAC	GTTAAACAAA		
	ACAATAAGAG	AGACATTTCC	GACGATAAAA	GTAAAAACTG	CAATTTGTTT		
401	AAATCGTTTC	TTATTTGGAT	TGGGATAAAT	AAATATGGCT	GTTTATTTTG		
	TTTAGCAAAG	AATAAACCTA	ACCCTATTTA	TTTATACCGA	САААТААААС		
451	TAACTGGCAA	ATTAGGCTCT	GGAAAGACGC	TCGTTAGCGT	TGGTAAGATT		
•	ATTGACCGTT	TAATCCGAGA	CCTTTCTGCG	AGCAATCGCA	ACCATTCTAA		
501		TTGTAGCTGG					
•	GTCCTATTTT	AACATCGACC	CACGTTTTAT	CGTTGATTAG	AACTAAATTC		
551	GCTTCAAAAC	CTCCCGCAAG	TCGGGAGGTT	CGCTAAAACG	CCTCGCGTTC		
	CGAAGTTTTG	GAGGGCGTTC	AGCCCTCCAA	GCGATTTTGC	GGAGCGCAAG		
601	TTAGAATACC						
	AATCTTATGG	CCTATTCGGA	AGATAAAGAC	TAAACGAACG	ATAACCAGCA		
651	GGTAATGATT	CCTACGACGA	AAATAAAAAC	GGTTTGCTTG	TTCTTGATGA		
	CCATTACTAA	GGATGCTGCT	TTTATTTTTG	CCAAACGAAC	AAGAACTACT		
701	ATGCGGTACT	TGGTTTAATA	CCCGTTCATG	GAATGACAAG	GAAAGACAGC		
	TACGCCATGA	ACCAAATTAT	GGGCAAGTAC	CTTACTGTTC	CTTTCTGTCG		

751 CGATTATTGA TTGGTTTCTT CATGCTCGTA AATTGGGATG GGATATTATT GCTAATAACT AACCAAAGAA GTACGAGCAT TTAACCCTAC CCTATAATAA

			.0/39		
801	TTTCTTGTTC	AGGATTTATC	TATTGTTGAT	AAACAGGCGC	GTTCTGCATT
	AAAGAACAAG	ጥሮርጥል ል ልጥአር	ארט ארט ארשא	TERROTOCOCOC	CAAGACGTAA
		recruming	MINACHACIA	11161666	CAAGACGTAA
851	AGCTGAACAC	GTTGTTTATT	' GTCGCCGTCT	GGACAGAATT	ACTTTACCCT
	TCGACTTGTG	CAACAAATAA	CAGCGGCAGA	CCTGTCTTAA	TGAAATGGGA
					ADDOTTED TO
901	TTCTCCCCAC	תיתיים אינה אינה לינה אינה לינה אינה לינה אינה לינה אינה אינה אינה אינה אינה אינה אינה א		GGEG	
901	11G1CGGCAC	IIIMIMICI	CITGITACIG	GCTCAAAAAT	GCCTCTGCCT
	AACAGCCGTG	AAATATAAGA	GAACAATGAC	ĆĠAGTTTTTA	CGGAGACGGA.
951	AAATTACATG	TTGGTGTTGT	TAAATATGGT	GATTCTCAAT	TAACCCCTAC
	ТТТААТСТАС	ממככמכממכמ	<b>ልጥጥስጥስ</b> ርርስ	CTAAGAGTTA	ATTOCCCATO
			MILITATACCA	CIAAGAGIIA	ATTCGGGATG
	mamma, aaam				
1001	TGTTGAGCGT	TGGCTTTATA	CTGGTAAGAA	TTTATATAAC	GCATATGACA
	ACAACTCGCA	ACCGAAATAT	GACCATTCTT	AAATATATTG	CGTATACTGT
1051	CTAAACAGGC	TTTTTCCAGT	AATTATCATT	CAGGTGTTTA	תייים מיים מיים א
	CATTTCTCC	AAAAAGGTCA	ע ע שייי ע מיייע ע ייייע ע	GTCCACAAAT	IICAIAIIIA
	GATTIGICCG	MANAGGICA	ITAATACTAA	GICCACAAAT	AAGTATAAAT
				•	•
1101	ACCCCTTATT	TATCACACGG	TCGGTATTTC	AAACCATTAA	ATTTAGGTCA
	TGGGGAATAA	ATAGTGTGCC	AGCCATAAAG	TTTGGTAATT	TAAATCCAGT
1151	GAAGATGAAA	ד מ מ מ מ די ט מ מ די די	ע ע איז	AAAGTTTTCT	CCCCTTCTTCT
	CTTCTACTTT				
	CIICIACIII	AAIIGAIIII	AIAIAAACII	TTTCAAAAGA	GCGCAAGAAA
1201				CATATAGTTA	
	CAGAACGCTA	TCCTAAACGT	AGTCGTAAAT	GTATATCAAT	ATATTGGGTT
1251	CCTAAGCCGG	AGGTTAAAAA	GGTAGTCTCT	CAGACCTATG	מ מדתר במ מדת מ
				GTCTGGATAC	
	·	ICCMILLI	CCATCAGAGA	GICIGGAIAC	IAAAACIATT
	1				
1301				TCTAAGCTAT	
	TAAGTGATAA	CTGAGAAGAG	TCGCAGAATT	AGATTCGATA	GCGATACAAA
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1351	TCAAGGATTC	TAAGGGAAAA	TTAATTAATT	GCGACGATTT	ACAGAAGCAA
	AGTTCCTAAG	V Lacocia Tai	ת אידיים א אידיים א	CGCTGCTAAA	MCMCMMCCAA
	HOTICCIANG	AIICCCIIII	AATTAATTAT	CGCTGCTAAA	TGTCTTCGTT
1401				ACTGTTTCAA	
	CCAATAAGGT	AGTGTATATA	ACTAAATACA	TGACAAAGTT	AATTTTTTCC
1451	TAATTCAAAT	ር እ እ አጥጥር ጥጥ አ	እ አ ጥርጥ እ አ ጥጥ አ	y manara anarana	CEECA ECHINA
1131					
	ATTAAGTTTA	CITTAACAAT	TTACATTAAT	TAAAACAAAA	GAACTACAAA
1501	GTTTCATCAT	CTTCTTTTGC	TCAAGTAATT	GAAATGAATA	ATTCGCCTCT
				CTTTACTTAT	
					LIMICCOCHON
1661	CCCCC3 mmma	CTC3 CTTCC	3 mm (3 3 3 0 0 0 5		mamames ===
TOOT	GCGCGATTTC				
	CGCGCTAAAG	CACTGAACCA	TAAGTTTCGT	TTGTCCACTT	AGACAATAAC
1601	TCTCACCTGA	TGTTAAAGGT	ACAGTGACTG	TATATTCCTC	TGACGTTAAG
				ATATAAGGAG	
	onorounci	WOUNT I I CCH	TGICACIGAC	NIMIMAGAG	ACIGCAATIC

			.1139		
1651	CCTGAAAATT GGACTTTTAA	'TACGCAATTI ATGCGTTAAA	CTTTATCTCT GAAATAGAGA	GTTTTACGTG CAAAATGCAC	CTAATAATTT GATTATTAAA
1701	TGATATGGTT	GGCTCTAATC	CTTCCATAAT	TCAGAAATAT	' AACCCAAATA
	ACTATACCAA	CCGAGATTAG	GAAGGTATTA	AGTCTTTATA	TTGGGTTTAT
1751	GTCAGGATTA	TATTGATGAA	TTGCCATCAT	CTGATATTCA	GGAATATGAT
					CCTTATACTA
1801	GATAATTCCG CTATTAAGGC	CTCCTTCTGG GAGGAAGACC	TGGTTTCTTT ACCAAAGAAA	GTTCCGCAAA CAAGGCGTTT	ATGATAATGT TACTATTACA
1851					TTAATAAGGG
1031	ATGAGTTTGT	AAATTTTAAT	TATTGCAAGC	GCGTTTCCTA	AATTATTCCC
1901	TTGTAGAATT	GTTTGTTAAA	TCTAATACAT	CTAAATCCTC	AAATGTATTA
			AGATTATGTA		
1951	TCTGTTGATG AGACAACTAC	GTTCTAACTT CAAGATTGAA	ATTAGTAGTT TAATCATCAA	AGCGCCCCTA TCGCGGGGAT	AAGATATTTT TTCTATAAA
2001			TTTCTACTGT		
2002	TCTATTGGAA	GGCGTTAAAG	AAAGATGACA	ACTAAACGGT	TGACTGGTCT
2051			TTCGAGGTTC		
			AAGCTCCAAG		
2101	TTTTCCTTTG AAAAGGAAAC	CTGCTGGCTC GACGACCGAG	TCAGCGCGGC AGTCGCGCCG	ACTGTTGCTG TGACAACGAC	GTGGTGTTAA CACCACAATT
2151	TACTGACCGT	CTAACCTCTG	TTTTATCTTC	TGCGGGTGGT	TCGTTCGGTA
	ATGACTGGCA	GATTGGAGAC	AAAATAGAAG	ACGCCCACCA	AGCAAGCCAT
2201	TTTTTAACGG AAAAATTGCC	CGATGTTTTA GCTACAAAAT	GGGCTATCAG	TTCGCGCATT	AAAGAÇTAAT
		*			
2251	AGCCATTCAA TCGGTAAGTT	TTTATAACAG	ACACGGAGCA	ATTCTTACGC TAAGAATGCG	TTTCAGGTCA AAAGTCCAGT
2301	GAAGGGTTCT	ATTTCTGTTG	GCCAGAATGT	CCCTTTTATT	ACTGGTCGTG
	CTTCCCAAGA	TAAAGACAAC	CGGTCTTACA	GGGAAAATAA	TGACCAGCAC
2351	TAACTGGTGA ATTGACCACT		GTAAATAATC CATTTATTAG		
0.4.0.3					
2401	CAAAATGTTG GTTTTACAAC		GAGTGTTTTT CTCACAAAAA		
2451	TAATATTGTT	TTAGATATAA	CCAGTAAGGC	CGATAGTTTG	AGTTCTTCTA
	ATTATAACAA				

28/39 2501 CTCAGGCAAG TGATGTTATT ACTAATCAAA GAAGTATTGC GACAACGGTT GAGTCCGTTC ACTACAATAA TGATTAGTTT CTTCATAACG CTGTTGCCAA 2551 AATTTGCGTG ATGGTCAGAC TCTTTTGCTC GGTGGCCTCA CTGATTACAA TTAAACGCAC TACCAGTCTG AGAAAACGAG CCACCGGAGT GACTAATGTT 2601 AAACACTTCT CAAGATTCTG GTGTGCCGTT CCTGTCTAAA ATCCCTTTAA TTTGTGAAGA GTTCTAAGAC CACACGGCAA GGACAGATTT TAGGGAAATT... 2651 TCGGCCTCCT GTTTAGCTCC CGTTCTGATT CTAACGAGGA AAGCACGTTG AGCCGGAGGA CAAATCGAGG GCAAGACTAA GATTGCTCCT TTCGTGCAAC 2701 TACGTGCTCG TCAAAGCAAC CATAGTACGC GCCCTGTAGC GGCGCATTAA ATGCACGAGC AGTTTCGTTG GTATCATGCG CGGGACATCG CCGCGTAATT 2751 GCGCGGCGG TGTGGTGGTT ACGCGCAGCG TGACCGCTAC ACTTGCCAGC CGCGCCGCCC ACACCACCAA TGCGCGTCGC ACTGGCGATG TGAACGGTCG 2801 GCCCTAGCGC CCGCTCCTTT CGCTTTCTTC CCTTCCTTTC TCGCCACGTT CGGGATCGCG GGCGAGGAAA GCGAAAGAAG GGAAGGAAAG AGCGGTGCAA BamHI 2851 CTCCGGCTTT CCCCGTCAAG CTCTAAATCG GGGGATCCCT TTAGGGTTCC GAGGCCGAAA GGGGCAGTTC GAGATTTAGC CCCCTAGGGA AATCCCAAGG 2901 GATTTAGTGC TTTACGGCAC CTCGACCTCC AAAAACTTGA TTTGGGTGAT CTAAATCACG AAATGCCGTG GAGCTGGAGG TTTTTGAACT AAACCCACTA 2951 GGTTCACGTA GTGGGCCATC GCCCTAATAG ACGGTTTTTC GCCCTTTGAC CCAAGTGCAT CACCCGGTAG CGGGATTATC TGCCAAAAAG CGGGAAACTG 3001 GTTGGAGTCC ACGTTCTTTA ATAGTGGACT CTTGTTCCAA ACTGGAACAA CAACCTCAGG TGCAAGAAT TATCACCTGA GAACAAGGTT-TGACCTTGTT 3051 CACTCAACCC TATCTCGGTC TATTCTTTTG ATTTATAAGG GATTTTGCCG GTGAGTTGGG ATAGAGCCAG ATAAGAAAAC TAAATATTCC CTAAAACGGC 3101 ATTTCGGCCT ATTGGTTAAA AAATGAGCTG ATTTAACAAA AATTTAACGC TAAAGCCGGA TAACCAATTT TTTACTCGAC TAAATTGTTT TTAAATTGCG 3151 GAATTTTAAC AAAATATTAA CGTTTACAAT TTAAATATTT GCTTATACAA CTTAAAATTG TTTTATAATT GCAAATGTTA AATTTATAAA CGAATATGTT 3201 TCTTCCTGTT TTTGGGGCTT TTCTGATTAT CAACCGGGGT ACATATGATT AGAAGGACAA AAACCCCGAA AAGACTAATA GTTGGCCCCA TGTATACTAA ClaI 3251 GACATGCTAG TTTTACGATT ACCGTTCATC GATTCTCTTG TTTGCTCCAG

CTGTACGATC AAAATGCTAA TGGCAAGTAG CTAAGAGAAC AAACGAGGTC

3301				AGACCTCTCA TCTGGAGAGT	
3351				CGGTTGAATA GCCAACTTAT	
3401		CTGTCTCCGG GACAGAGGCC	CCTTTCTCAC GGAAAGAGTG		CTTTACCTAC GAAATGGATG
3451			TTAAAATATA AATTTTATAT	TGAGGGTTCT ACTCCCAAGA	
3501		TGAAATAAAG ACTTTATTTC		CAAAAGTATT GTTTTCATAA	
3551			TTTAGCTTTA AAATCGAAAT	TGCTCTGAGG ACGAGACTCC	
3601			CTTGCCTGTA GAACGGACAT	TGATTTATTG ACTAAATAAC	
3651	•			TTTCAGCTCG AAAGTCGAGC	
3701				TTGCGAAATG AACGCTTTAC	
3751				GGAATCAACT CCTTAGTTGA	
3801				CATATTTAAA GTATAAATTT	
3851				AAGCCATCCG TTCGGTAGGC	
3901				CTCTAATCCT GAGATTAGGA	
3951				CTCGAATTAA GAGCTTAATT	
				TTTGATGCAA AAACTACGTT	
				GATTTTTGAT CTAAAAACTA	
4101				AGGGGGATTC TCCCCCTAAG	

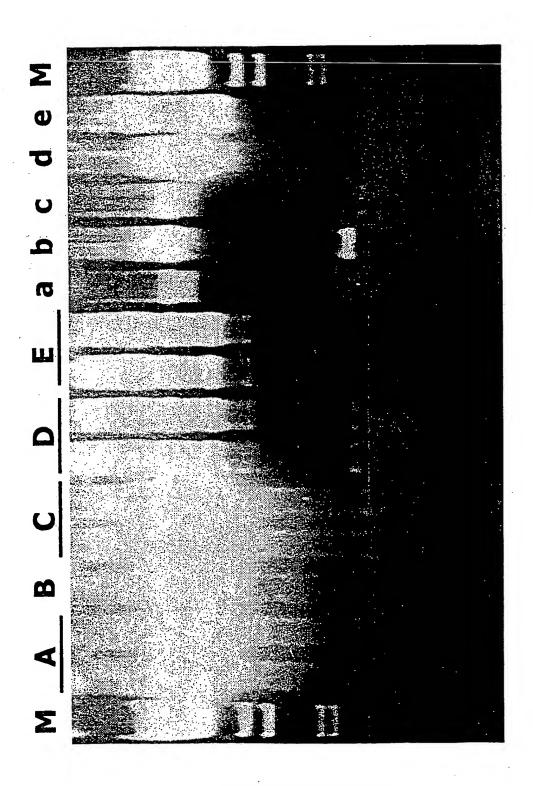
4151	TATGACGATT	CCGCAGTATT GGCGTCATAA	GGACGCTATC	CAGTCTAAAC	ATTTTACTAT
4201	TACCCCCTCT	' GGCAAAACTT	CTTTTGCAAA	AGCCTCTCGC	TATTTTTGTT
	ATGGGGGAGA	. CCGTTTTGAA	GAAAACGTTT	TCGGAGAGCG	ATAAAAACAA
4251		TCTGGTAAAC			
	AAATAGCAGC	AGACCATTTG	CTCCCAATAC	TATCACAACG	AGAATGATAC
4301		CCTTTTGGCG			
	GGAGCATTAA	GGAAAACCGC	AATACATAGA	CGTAATCAAC	TTACACCATA
4351	тсстааатст	CAACTGATGA	ΔΤΟΤΤΤΟΤΛΟ	מייע א יוייע א יוייע א יוייע	CTTCTTCCTT
4001		GTTGACTACT			
				<b>-</b> .	
4401	TAGTTCGTTT	TATTAACGTA	GATTTTTCTT	CCCAACGTCC	TGACTGGTAT
	ATCAAGCAAA	ATAATTGCAT	CTAAAAAGAA	GGGTTGCAGG	ACTGACCATA
4451	AATGAGCCAG	TTCTTAAAAT	CGCATAAGGT	AATTCACAAT	GATTAAAGTT
		AAGAATTTTA			
	•	•			
4501		CATCTCAAGC			
	CTTTAATTTG	GTAGAGTTCG	CGTTAAGTGA	TGGGCAAGAC	CACAAAGAGC
4551	TCAGGGCAAG	CCTTATTCAC	TGAATGAGCA	GCTTTGTTAC	GTTGATTTGG
		GGAATAAGTG			
				•	
4601		TCCGGTGCTT			
	CATTACTTAT	AGGCCACGAA	CAGTTCTAAT	GAGAACTACT	TCCAGTCGGT
4651	GCCTATGCGC	. CTGGTCTGTA	CACCGTGCAT	CTGTCCTCGT	TCAAAGTTGG
		GACCAGACAT			
4701		A .			
4701		TCTCTTATGA			
	AGTCAAGCCA	AGAGAATACT	AACTGGCAGA	CGCGGAGCAA	GGCCGATTCA
4751	AACATGGAGC	AGGTCGCGGA	TTTCGACACA	ATTTATCAGG	CGATGATACA
		TCCAGCGCCT			
4801	AATCTCCGTT	GTACTTTGTT	TCGCGCTTGG	TATAATCGCT	GGGGGTCAAA
	TTAGAGGCAA	CATGAAACAA	AGCGCGAACC	ATATTAGCGA	CCCCCAGTTT
4851	GATGAGTGTT	TTAGTGTATT	CTTTCGCCTC	TTTCGTTTTA	GGTTGGTGCC
		AATCACATAA			<del>-</del>
4901	TTCGTAGTGG	CATTACGTAT	TTTACCCGTT	TAATGGAAAC	TTCCTCATGC
	AAGCATCACC	GTAATGCATA	AAATGGGCAA	ATTACCTTTG	AAGGAGTACG
4053					
4951		AGTCCTCAAA			
	CATTCAGAAA	TCAGGAGTTT	CGGAGGCATC	GGCAACGATG	GGAGCAAGGC

5001	ATGCTGTCTT TACGACAGAA	TCGCTGCTGA	GGGTGACGAT	CCCGCAAAAG	CGGCCTTTGA GCCGGAAACT
5051					TGGGCGATGG
3031	CICCCIGCAA	GCCTCAGCGA	CCGAATATAT	CGGTTATGCG	TGGGCGATGG
	GAGGGACGTT	CGGAGTCGCT	GGCTTATATA	GCCAATACGC	ACCCGCTACC
5101	TTGTTGTCAT	TGTCGGCGCA	ACTATCGGTA	<b>ፐሮል ል</b> ሮሮፕሮጥጥ	TAAGAAATTC
	AACAACAGTA	ACAGCCGCGT	TCATACCCAT	ACTTCCACAA	ATTCTTTAAG
5151	ACCTCGAAAG	CAAGCTGATA	AAGGAGGTTT	CTCGATCGAG	ACGTTGGGTG
	TGGAGCTTTC	GTTCGACTAT	TTCCTCCAAA	GAGCTAGCTC	TGCAACCCAC
5201	AGGTTCCAAC	ΤΤΤΟΔΟΟΔΤΑ	ስጥር እ እ <b>አጥአ አ</b> ር	አምሮአ ርሞአ ርርር	GGCGTATTTT
3201	TOOTICCITIC	A A A COCCOORA OR	MA COMMANDES	AICACIACCG	GGCGTATTTT
					CCGCATAAAA
5251	TTGAGTTATC	GAGATTTTCA	GGAGCTAAGG	AAGCTAAAAT	GGAGAAAAA
	AACTCAATAG	CTCTAAAAGT	CCTCGATTCC	TTCGATTTTA	CCTCTTTTTT
5301	ATCACTGGAT	מדמרכמ כככד	<b>ፕሮአ</b> ሞአሞአሞርር	CAATCCCATC	GTAAAGAACA
3302	TACTCACCTA	TATCCTCCCA	ACMAMAMACC	CAAIGGCAIC	GIAAAGAACA
		•	ACTATATAGG	GTTACCGTAG	CATTTCTTGT
5351		TTTCAGTCAG		TACCTATAAC	CAGACCGTTC
	AAAACTCCGT	AAAGTCAGTC	AACGAGTTAC	ATGGATATTG	GTCTGGCAAG
5401	AGCTGGATAT	TACGGCCTTT	TTAAAGACCG	тааасааааа	TAAGCACAAG
			AATTTCTGGC		
5451	TTTTATCCGG	CCTTTATTCA	CATTCTTGCC	CGCCTGATGA	ATGCTCATCC
	AAAATAGGCC	GGAAATAAGT	GTAAGAACGG	GCGGACTACT	TACGAGTAGG
5501	GGAGTTCCGT	ATGGCAATGA	AAGACGGTGA	GCTGGTGATA	ТСССАТАСТС
	CCTCAAGGCA	TACCGTTACT	TTCTGCCACT	CCACCACTAT	DICCURRECTO
5551			TTCCATGAGC		
	AAGTGGGAAC	AATGTGGCAA	AAGGTACTCG	TTTGACTTTG	CAAAAGTAGC
5601	CTCTGGAGTG	AATACCACGA	CGATTTCCGG	САСТТТСТАС	ΔΟΔΤΔΤΔΤΤΟ
			GCTAAAGGCC		
5651	GCAAGATGTG	GCGTGTTACG	GTGAAAACCT	GGCCTATTTC	CCTAAAGGGT
	CGTTCTACAC	CGCACAATGC	CACTTTTGGA	CCGGATAAAG	GGATTTCCCA
5701	TTATTGAGAA	$T\Delta TCTTTTTC$	GTCTCACCCA	NTCCCTCCCT	CACTTTCACC
5.01					
	AATAACTCTT				
5751	AGTTTTGATT	TAAACGTAGC	CAATATGGAC	AACTTCTTCG	CCCCCGTTTT
	TCAAAACTAA				
5005					
280T	CACTATGGGC				
	GTGATACCCG	TTTATAATAT	GCGTTCCGCT	GTTCCACGAC	TACGGCGACC

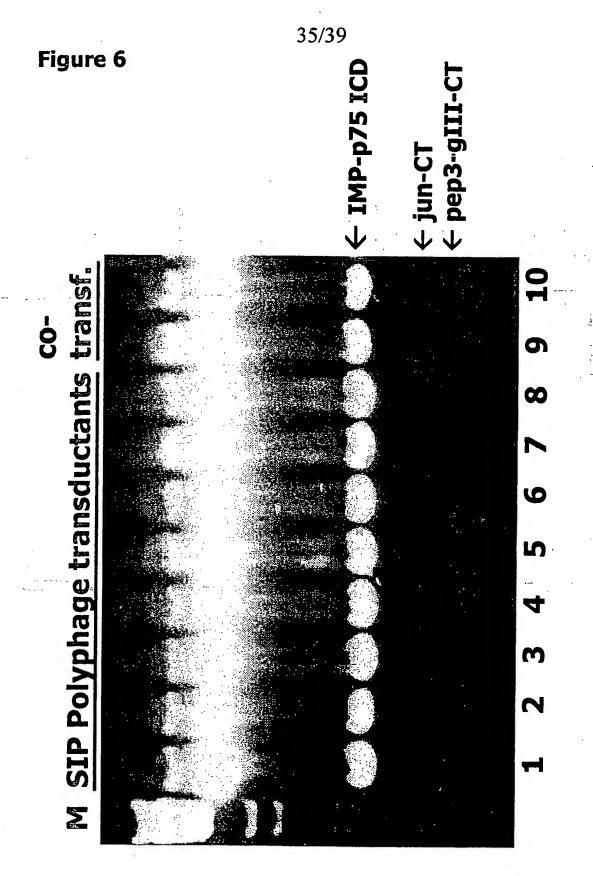
5851	CGATTCAGGT GCTAAGTCCA	TCATCATGCC AGTAGTACGG		
5901		TACAACAGTA ATGTTGTCAT		
5951		AGTTATTGGT TCAATAACCA		AGCCTGAGGC. TCGGACTCCG
6001		AGGCTCTCCC TCCGAGAGGG		
6051		TGACAGGAGG ACTGTCCTCC	 	
6101		GTTAGCTCAC CAATCGAGTG		
6151		CGTATGTTGT GCATACAACA		
6201		CTATGACCAT GATACTGGTA	 	
6251		GACAGCTATC CTGTCGATAG		
6301	-	AGGCCGACTA TCCGGCTGAT	 	
			BamHI Eco	oRI
6351		GTTGCTAAGT CAACGATTCA		TTCAATGCTG AAGTTACGAC
6401		TGGTGGTGGT ACCACCACCA	 	
6451	GAGGGTGGCG CTCCCACCGC	GTTCTGAGGG CAAGACTCCC		
6501		TCCGGTGATT AGGCCACTAA		
6551	AGGGGGCTAT TCCCCCGATA	GACCGAAAAT CTGGCTTTTA	 	

					ClaI
6601				TACGGTGCTG ATGCCACGAC	
6651				TGGTAATGGT ACCATTACCA	
6701	•			AAGTCGGTGA TTCAGCCACT	
6751				TTACCTTCCC AATGGAAGGG	
6801				TGGTAAACCA ACCATTTGGT	
6851				GTGGTGTCTT CACCACAGAA	
6901				TCTACGTTTG AGATGCAAAC	
		HindIII	ī		
6951		GAGTCTTGAT CTCAGAACTA			

## Figure 5



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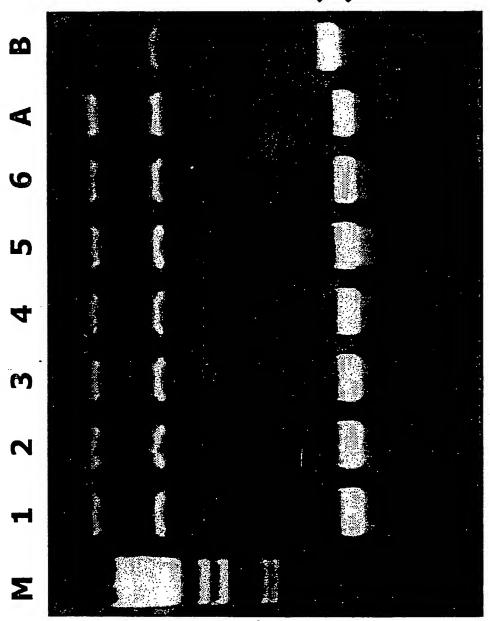
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Figure 7

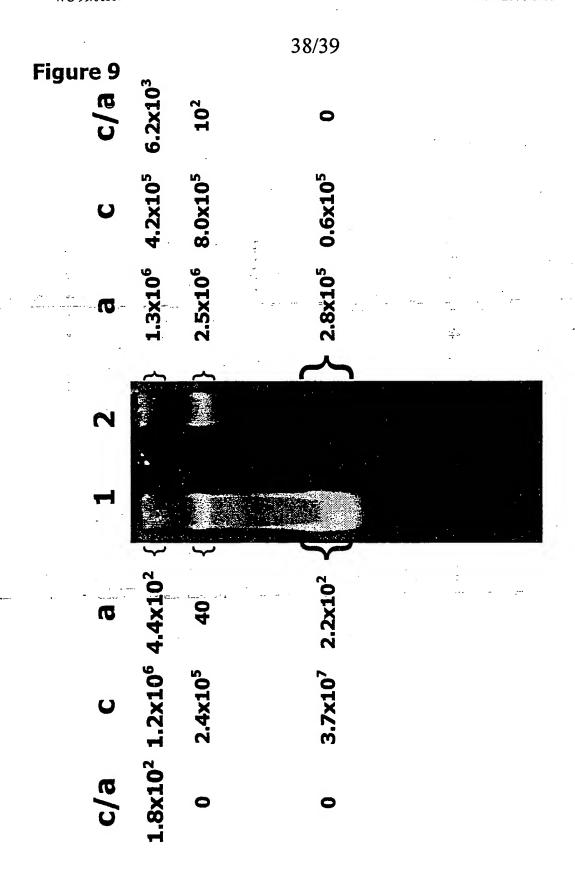
transductants	(t.u./ml)*	6 x 10 ⁵	0	$1.2 \times 10^4$	$8.6 \times 10^{2}$	$1.2 \times 10^{2}$	12#	1.2#	0.12#	
factor	jun/p75ICD	ntrol -	ntrol 1	102	103	104	102	106	10,	
dilution factor	SICD	pos. control	neg. control							
	ep3/p75ICD	#	1	**	Ħ	Ħ	#	Ħ	-	

Figure 8

← jun-gIIIc ← pep3-gIIIc

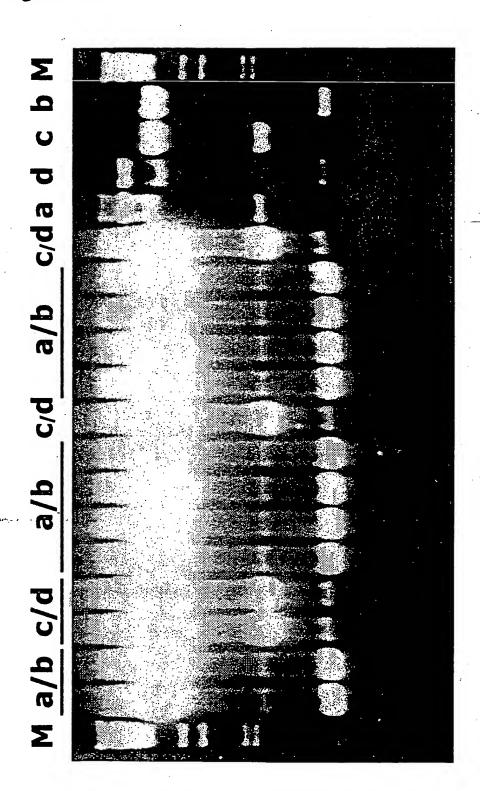


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## Figure 10



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(72) Inventors; and

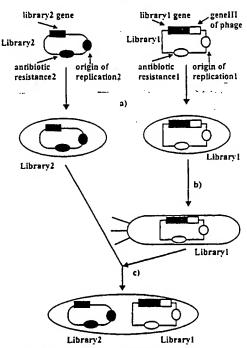
(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): RUDERT, Fritz [DE/DE]: Josef-Retzer-Strasse 36, D-81241 München (DE). GE, Liming [CN/DE]; Portiastrasse 12, D-81545 München (DE). ILAG, Vic [PH/DE]; Knorrstrasse 85, D-89897 München

(74) Agent: VOSSIUS & PARTNER; Siebertstrasse 4, D-81675 München (DE).

(88) Date of publication of the international search report: 1 July 1999 (01.07.99)

(54) Title: NOVEL METHOD AND PHAGE FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCES ENCODING MEMBERS OF A MULTIMERIC (POLY)PEPTIDE COMPLEX

General description of the polyphage principle



(57) Abstract

The present invention relates to methods for the identification of nucleic acid sequences encoding members of a multimeric (poly)peptide complex by screening for polyphage particles. Furthermore, the invention relates to products and uses thereof for the identification of nucleic acid sequences in accordance with the present invention.

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Claims Nos.: 14,44

The description, claims 14 and 44 and the drawings are not unambiguous as to which sequence claims 14 and 44 refer to because figure 4 (which these claims refer to) is a mere plasmid map not carrying any sequence data. In consequence at least the claims and drawings are considered not to comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that a meaningful search for the subject-matter of claim 14 and 44, using the sequence as characterising part, is not possible

information on patent family members

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